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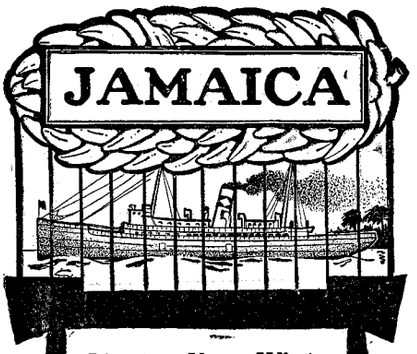

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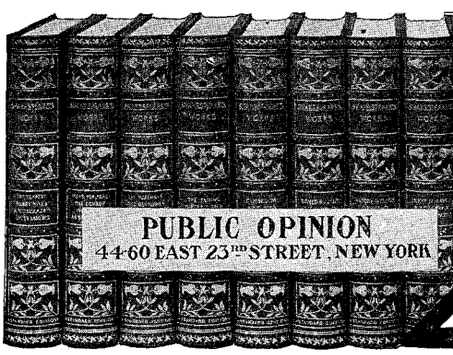

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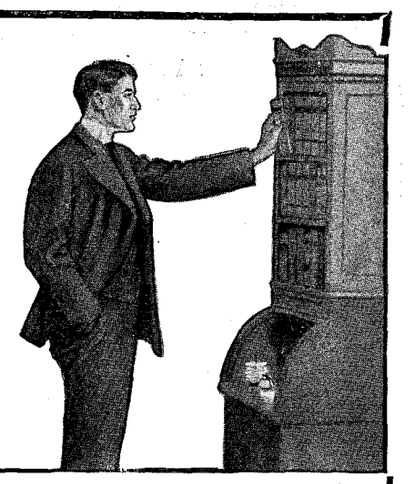

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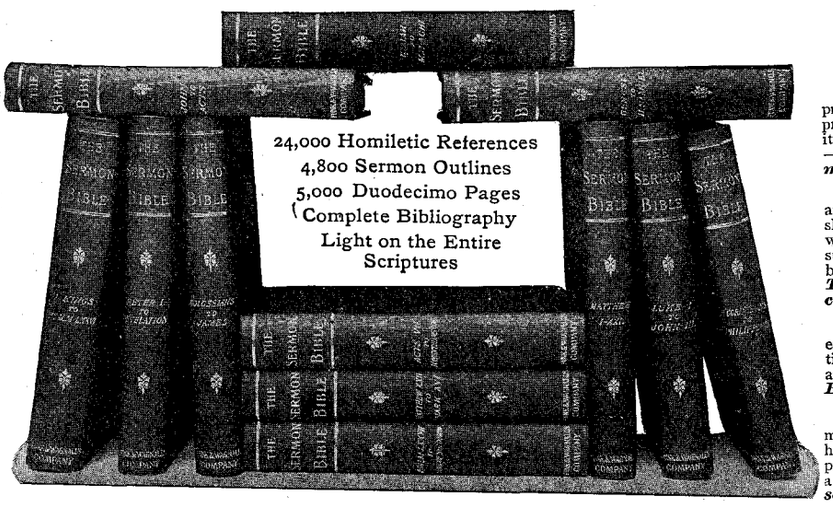

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., No. 4 NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 823

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A strike of the typesetters in the printing establishments of New York City may delay some of our issues. Readers and advertisers who fail to receive their copies of the magazine on time may rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to minimize the delay.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GUERILLA WARFARE ON THE PRESIDENT.

"IT is plain," says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), "that something is going to happen in our national politics, but just what it is and when we are not yet clear." Nobody seems to be quite clear what the upshot will be of the "insurrection" against the President in the Republican ranks of the House and the bellicose attitude of the Senate. The press of the country comment variously but the majority of papers seem to feel certain that the President's popularity is too great for the guerillas to overcome, and that in the end their missles will prove boomerangs. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) represents a goodly body of opinion in its rather bitter observation:

"The real seat of the difficulty lies in the fact that the Congress of the United States persists in regarding itself as a spoils body—as an office-broking agency; that it thinks, first of all, of the official patronage, and only second of the legislative function for which it was really created. Congress is not intent upon broad questions of national policy in this struggle which is now going on in Washington. The real points of difference are not discussed in the debates over the measures which are the nominal bone of contention. Senators and Representatives cannot bring these matters out. Can Mr. Foraker stand up in the open Senate and complain because the President has not appointed his man as consul at Glasgow? Can Senator Alger complain because a favorite of his has been passed over in the appointment of a postmaster for Detroit? Can Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, confess that he joins the 'insurgents' because his local slate has been broken?"

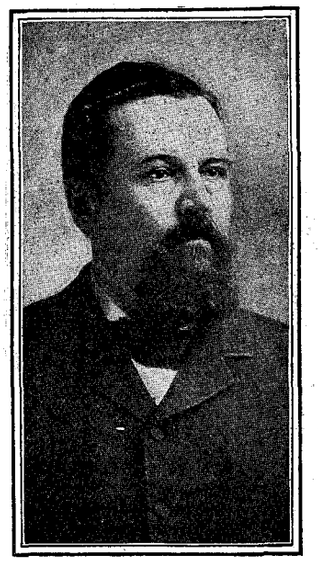
The Mail goes on to predict that the people will not tolerate a condition "little short of anarchy." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) believes the recent reform movement in politics has something to do with the broken party discipline, but cannot help feeling that so far as concerns the President, "he is too energetic, powerful, above all too popular, to cease to be the head of the table." In another editorial *The Sun* holds that the insurgents "have a perfect right to insurge." The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.), on the other hand, ominously remarks that "the House, which has kept its skirts pretty clean for a considerable time, is getting into the mud" and in the opinion of the Kansas City *Star* (Dem.) those insurgents "are in a mighty bad light as they stand at present."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) is disposed to blame the President for all the trouble. It says:

"Mr. Babcock is looked upon as the leader of the insurrectionists. Germs of opposition to the President's measures have developed in other quarters, too, and the President seems to take a fierce delight in watering them, in tending them, and in promoting their growth.

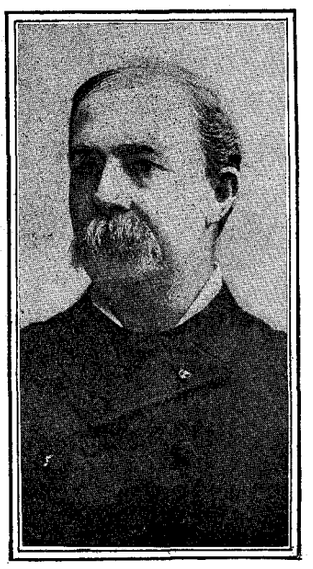
"For instance, when the Missouri delegation at his request waited upon him on Friday in order that he might labor to overcome their hostility to the Statehood and Philippine Tariff bills, he is said to have made the charge that the railroad and mining interests were using money 'to defeat this bill,' adding, 'and some of the insurgents are getting it. You can tell Babcock I said so.'

"This was certainly not tactful—it was probably not wise. President McKinley, we think, would not have used such an argument with Congressmen whom he was trying to win over to the support of an Administration measure. A charge of bribery practiced upon a Congressman is not exactly oil upon troubled waters. It is more in the nature of vinegar, red pepper, and sulphuric acid applied to raw surfaces. Mr. Roosevelt was never an adept in applying emollients. The irritant resources of the pharmacopœia are more in his line."



JOSEPH W. BABCOCK (REP.), of Wisconsin.

Regarded as the leader of the insurgents.



HENRY S. BOUTELL (REP.), of Illinois.

Who defended the Administration in a brilliant speech.

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) feels called upon to play the part of a "whip"—for Speaker Cannon's colts—and to urge that the Philippine tariff bill, the joint Statehood bill and the rate bill are necessary measures "approved by the country and the party." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) gives stern warning that after all is said and done, the President has 80,000,000 of free Americans behind him and that certain Congressmen, particularly in Pennsylvania, better have a care, lest they be left at home by the next election. "Few Americans," it adds, "would not rather trust Roosevelt with their liberties than to trust any one man or group of men in either house of Congress." The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) thinks "his measures will outsail the storm and survive for reference to the people in the coming election of the next Congress," and, in the opinion of the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), "it behooves the Senate leaders to act circumspectly unless they wish smoldering public resentment to burst into flame." Except among some of the professional politicians and patronage-

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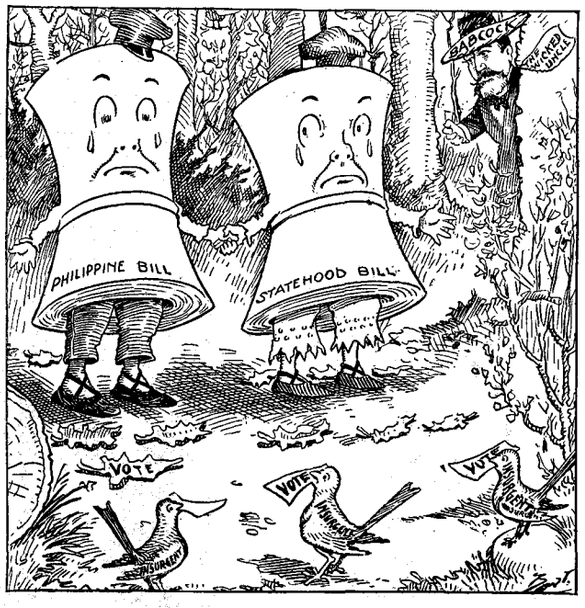
mongers, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) believes, "Theodore Roosevelt is as strong as he ever was." The *News* adds:

"We think it is important that this point should be made clear, because the fight now being made, under cover, against the President, is really a fight on the people. The men who oppose rate legislation, pure food legislation, proper control and restriction of monopolies, free trade with the Philippines—all of which would greatly benefit the people—are exerting themselves to de-



THE BABES IN THE WOODS.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

stroy the influence of the President. And their activity is prompted by their wish to defeat this legislation. It is not the man Roosevelt they are fighting, but rate legislation. The people should understand this, for, in spite of his mistakes, and notwithstanding certain very obvious defects, Theodore Roosevelt is the best friend—sometimes it seems as though he were the only friend—of the people in Washington. Our correspondent suggests that, if the President loses his fight for rate regulation, the people will put the blame on him. We very much doubt this. If they do they will make a mistake. Rate regulation will be defeated, if defeated at all, by the Senate of the United States, and we do not think it will be able to escape responsibility."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, holds the President responsible for "lobbying," which it deems a "confession of weakness." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), while predicting a clearer air, has this explanation of the so-called insurrection:

"A President once in office, and pledged as Mr. Roosevelt is not to seek another term, becomes a more negligible quantity than he likes to think. Political interest soon centres elsewhere. Who is to be the successor? What faction, what machine of the many which are assembling their parts, is to force the next nomination? Those are the instinctive questions of politicians, who always hasten to prostrate themselves before the rising sun. They are doing it in Washington to-day. So many Presidential booms are in the making that the authority of the President who has been made is necessarily impaired. Congressmen are more anxious to make themselves 'solid' with Fairbanks or Shaw, Foraker or Taft, Root or La Follette, than to wait upon orders from the White House every day. It is this scheming within the party which partly accounts for the President's inability to whip it into line for his pet measures."

The *Post* (Ind.), of Washington, however, undertakes to talk to the President like a father and cannot help reminding him that "the people love the old ways," and that "no glamour of dashing leadership, no allurement of towering ambition, will induce them to abandon them." The *Post* continues in this grave strain and concludes:

"Has Theodore Roosevelt the solidity of judgment, the equipoise, the dispassionate grasp of the situation to stand firmly within the limitations of the Constitution? Outside the possibilities may be attractive, but the perils are great. Within are tranquillity and the security of the old order. Has he enough of the consideration for the other man and his point of view, enough of the unfailing tact and patience with which McKinley so abounded, to dissipate rising opposition and party revolt? Patronage will not do it. Strict regard for constitutional rights and consecrated usage, timely concessions, and a conciliatory temper and attitude will. Whatever political schemers and plotters may think or hope, the people trust him and believe that his is not a waning star, and that as he has surmounted obstacles and risen to all high occasions in the past, so will he in all the days to be.

"He has come to the parting of the ways clothed with the most enviable fame and the widest influence which this generation has bestowed, and none but himself can strip them from him."

OUR SLENDER INTEREST IN MOROCCO.

OUR participation in the Algeciras conference on Morocco brings forth a lively discussion showing how very little we desire participation. The keen dissection of the topic by the press leaves no doubt that our traditional aloofness from European politics is still part and parcel of the national spirit. Most papers agree that our political interest in Morocco is *nil* and our commercial interest not much larger. Many are opposed to our taking any part whatever in the conference, and even the majority of those who approve of our share in the meeting, do so with what is practically an admonition to be very careful. Only a few papers are at all enthusiastic in favoring our participation. Senator Hale, of Maine (Rep.), is reported as proclaiming in the Senate Chamber, with a certain amount of attendant consternation, that "we should have kept our hands off the Algeciras conference." Senator Bacon, of Georgia (Dem.), introduced a resolution, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which reads:

"Resolved, by the Senate, that interference with or participation in any controversy between European Governments relating to European international questions is a violation of the well-settled, well-defined policy of this Government, which has been recognized and observed for more than a century past."

The Washington *Post* sees no reason for so much mystery on the part of the Administration, and expresses this belief:

"Our vehement protest against European meddling with the

"IF I ONLY HAD THOSE FELLOWS AT PORTSMOUTH!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

affairs of the western hemisphere commits us logically to a corresponding delicacy in respect of affairs upon the other side. No doubt there is a satisfactory explanation of the apparent incon-

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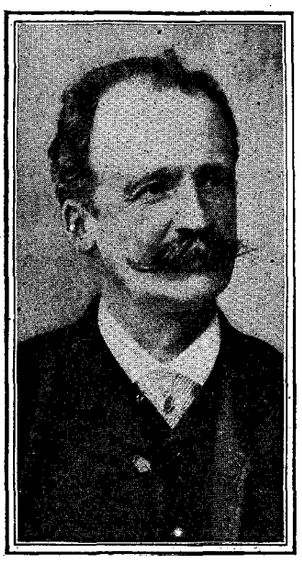
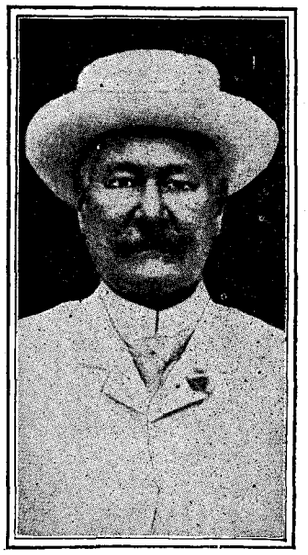
sistency. But it would do no harm and much good if that explanation were made. Senator Bacon represents the feeling of the country in calling for it."

The Detroit *Free Press,* tho conceding that it might have been impolite of us to refuse the invitation to the conference, thinks, nevertheless, "in the present case we could afford to be real rude." The Pittsburg *Post* holds that "there is no American question at Algeciras," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes we should leave the points at issue "to be settled by those to whom it has an importance which it does not possess for us," while the Butte *Inter-Mountain* sums the matter up by observing that "the Moroccan muddle looks like a good thing to keep out of."

"World politics is a fascinating game," grants the New York *American,* but it adds that for a century and a quarter this country "has prospered by avoiding exactly that sort of sport." The Florida *Times-Union* fears that henceforth we shall have to give European Powers a voice in American affairs, and the New York *Evening Post* says that "if we really have any business in setting the national affairs of Morocco, we must be prepared next to go to work in Crete and Macedonia, and to take part in any future coercion of the Sultan of Turkey."



PRINCE VON RADOWITZ,
German delegate to Algeciras.

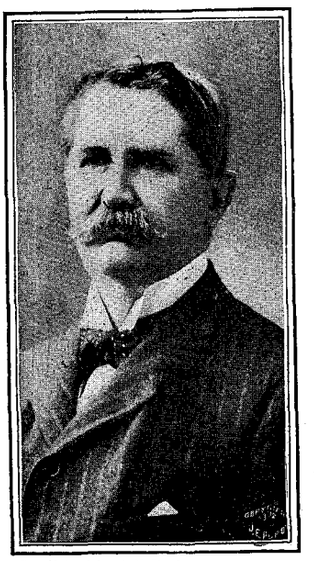


COUNT VON TATTENBACH,
German Delegate.

From Washington, however, comes the report that Secretary Root instructed Mr. White and Mr. Gummere, the American envoys, to use their "pacifying influence, to take a decided stand against anti-Jewish discrimination in Morocco and for the 'open door.'" The New York *Sun* strongly favors the attitude of the Administration. It takes the view that our participation in the previous Moroccan conference, in 1880 at Madrid, obliges us to be represented at Algeciras. It goes on:

"Algeciras is the sequel of Madrid, and our presence at the one conference is no more anomalous than our participation in the other. It was the duty of the Administration to see that we were adequately represented. Whatever the result of the deliberations now beginning, this country can be committed to no policy of action except by means of a treaty which must go to the Senate for ratification, precisely as did the treaty of 1880. Up to that point the diplomatic initiative is with the President; and even Senator Hale, while deploring the sending of delegates to Algeciras, is good enough to express the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root can be trusted not to allow the country to be involved in entanglements leading perhaps to war.

"To war! Why, if there is anything political in our appearance at Algeciras, beyond the corresponding and similar politics of our appearance at Madrid a quarter of a century ago, that thing is the sincere desire of Mr. Roosevelt to use the not inconsiderable prestige and political influence of this republic for the preservation of the world's peace. Is that a crime? Is that a usurpation? If so, the most criminal and destructive act of his administration up to the present time was the deed most generally applauded by his fellow citizens, his successful and memorable exercise of political influence to produce peace between Russia and Japan."



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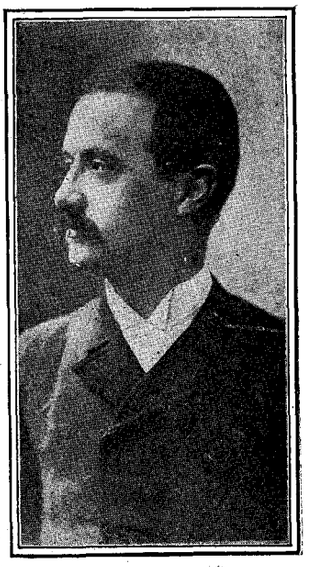
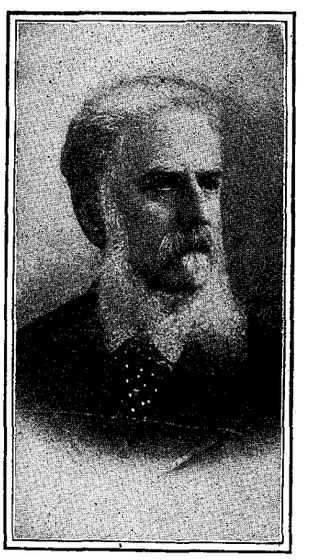
HENRY WHITE,
American Delegate.

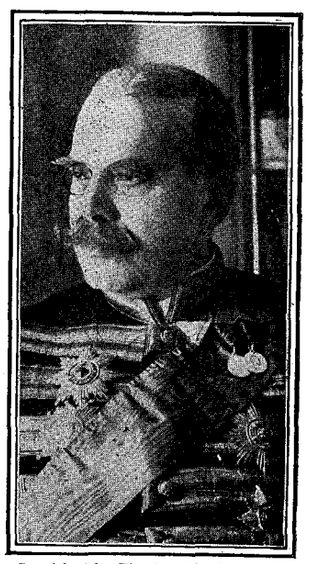


MR. REVOIL,
French Delegate.

The New York *Times,* in much the same spirit, observes that "it can hardly be supposed that the President and the Secretary of State have intended in the slightest degree to depart from our traditional attitude." The St. Paul *Dispatch* is confident that President Roosevelt "can be trusted in foreign affairs," and the Chicago *Evening Post,* the New York *Tribune,* and the Philadelphia *Press* believe that our participation will make for peace and harmony. The United States Government, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, "desires peace and the 'open door,'" and the Chicago *Chronicle* is certain no evil consequences will come to us.



MARQUIS VISCONTI VENOSTA,
Italian Delegate.



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COUNT CASSINI,
Russian Delegate.

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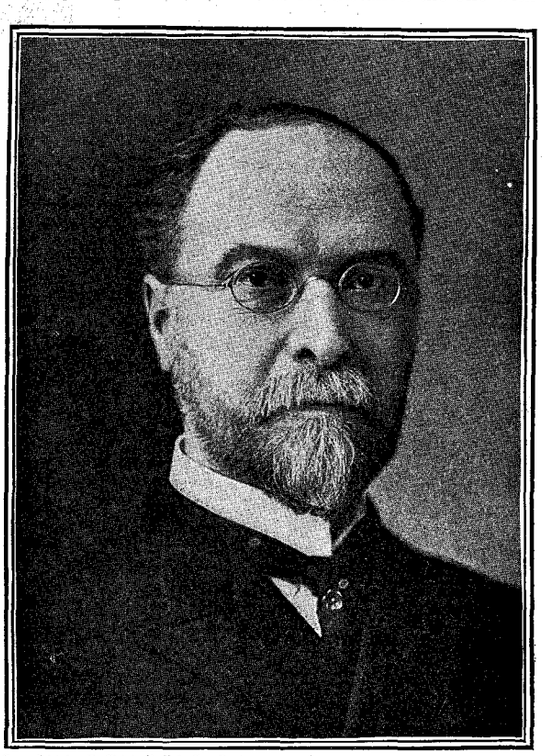
INDIFFERENCE TO THE GERMAN TARIFF WAR.

THAT a tariff war with Germany should be averted, most newspapers agree, is only the part of wisdom. But at the same time there is a striking absence of fear for the possible consequences, and, in fact, most of our papers survey the prospect of it without the slightest perturbation. This country came out well enough in past tariff wars, as for instance, the one with Russia, it is remarked, and, judging from general indications, is prepared to face Germany now with equanimity.



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REPRESENTATIVE M'CLEARY (REP.),

Of Minnesota, who has introduced a bill providing for a retaliatory tariff.

It is known, of course, that the Administration would be glad to see some sort of reciprocity treaty with Germany, and it is equally certain that the Senate's negative attitude toward such a treaty is unchanged and firm. The German Reichstag, it is reported, is delaying the adoption of a higher corn schedule in the hope of a treaty with the United States. The German attitude is said to be summed up in the words, "Discriminate against us and we will discriminate against you; favor us and we will favor you." But so far from favoring the Germans, Congress, it is reported, is more likely to pass a bill introduced by Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, providing for a 25 per cent. duty in addition to the Dingley tariff, on products of the country discriminating against us. To this the *Journal of Commerce* strongly objects, and points out that the passage of the McCleary bill "would mean a tariff war not against Germany alone, but against all countries which ventured to grant to any other country, by treaty or by a maximum and minimum arrangement of duties, lower duties on any articles than were imposed upon similar articles from this country," and adds that "it would be a crazy scheme of retaliation for no real wrong done to the United States, and would disturb our trade relations with a number of the most important commercial nations." The New York *Times* (Dem.), an ardent advocate of cutting the tariff to lower levels, also disapproves of such a plan, and expresses a conviction that "there are powerful and extensive interests that will be hurt, and hurt badly, by the new policy." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) believes that for the time being the cattlemen will feel indignant. Not so the Washington *Post* (Ind.). It says:

"At the proper time it will be discovered, we believe, that neither Secretary Root nor Secretary Shaw has been concerned about the tariff war in the slightest degree. Both know perfectly well that Germany takes from the United States only what she must, and that if she raises her duty on the raw materials used by her manufacturers there will be a howl in Germany that will drown the noise on this side of the Atlantic. Already the meat consumers of Germany are organizing to force more liberal regulations as to American meats. If they should be joined by the industrial forces of Germany, which look to the United States for raw materials, the 'tariff war' against the United States will soon take its proper place with the Chinese boycott as an international bugaboo."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), a staunch defender of the Dingley law, points out that Germany is helpless against us and must go on buying our cotton and other products in great quantities, whereas we can get the manufactured articles which form the bulk of our German imports anywhere else. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) believes American manufacturers may be compelled by the indifference of Congress to supply the German markets from branch factories operated in foreign countries, with damaging consequences to our labor. But still Americans would be supplying those markets. The boldest of the bold upon this theme is the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.). After calling attention to the fact that Germany is the aggressor, it says:

"It will be perceived upon examination that the American position has no little strength. In the first place, this nation has never threatened Germany, nor in any manner discriminated against its products. Our tariff law is perfectly impartial. It has but one set of duties, which operate uniformly in all cases, irrespective of the origin of imports. What German goods pay at our ports of entry, all other similar imports pay. Thus, at least, the Germans cannot truthfully say that we have imposed any special disabilities upon them as sellers in the American market. They are treated precisely as we treat everybody.

"In the second place, tariff or no tariff, Germany finds in this country one of the three best of her markets, for we buy from the Germans vast quantities of goods, for which we pay the prices that are asked. It is, however, a fact of momentous importance in this conflict of interests that the Germans sell us nothing which we cannot get elsewhere or make at home. If the German sources of supply should be closed to us, doubtless there would be inconvenience, and, perhaps, the prices we must pay would be higher: but the goods could be had if the American people should continue to need them.

SATISFIED.

"No, thanks—it took me some time to acquire this prosperous look and I don't care to lose it."

—Culver in the Baltimore *American*.

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"On the other hand, of all the materials bought from us by Germany, nearly three-quarters could not be obtained from any other source. Cotton and petroleum afford two examples of the absolute dependence of German industry upon the United States for materials of the first importance.

"The mere statement of such facts makes apparent at once the intrinsic weakness of the German policy, which would extort from us, under threat, reduction of duties upon German goods. At the last extremity Congress could shut out such goods completely from the American market; but the time will never come when the German Government can refuse to purchase American products in huge quantities. Under such conditions, the result of a 'tariff war,' if a contest should be foolishly begun by the German Government, could be easily detemined in advance."

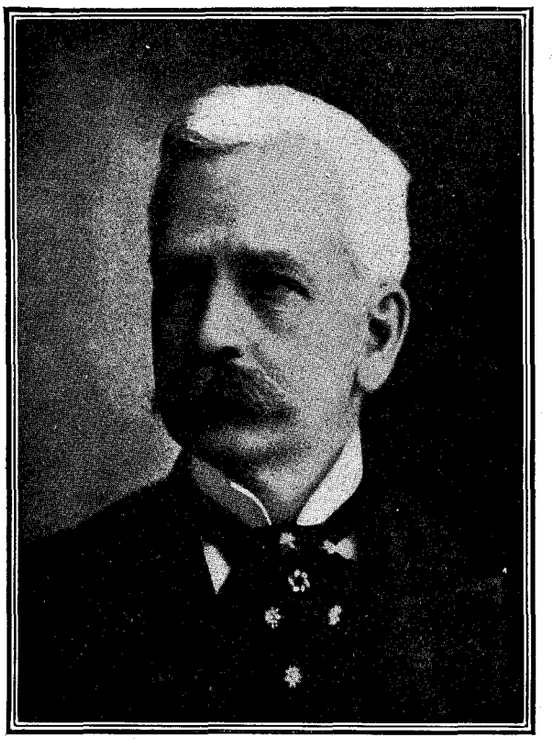
The *North American* is firm in the belief that "the nation that holds the power in its hands and is sure of victory if war shall come, can well afford to retain a tranquil spirit while the controversy continues"—in spite of the fact that last year our exports to Germany amounted to $194,220,472, and the imports from Germany to $118,268,356.

MARSHALL FIELD.

IN the newspaper estimates of Marshall Field, the man, the merchant and the financier, one fact stands out clearly, in these days of financial and political irregularity, and that is that a man worth a hundred millions and more can hold the respect of the public and, still more remarkable, not have the slightest suspicion cast upon the source of his great wealth. The career of Mr. Field "is a most wholesome corrective," thinks the New York *Globe,* to the idea that "most of the very rich men of this country are possessors of tainted wealth that they have amassed by grabbing what God or the community has made, or by oppressing labor, or by applying competition-throttling trust methods to business." All the newspapers agree that Mr. Field did none of these things. He "won and deserved the title of the great American merchant," declares the Hartford *Courant;* and the New York *Times* asks: "What is the use of talking about 'proletariats' and 'classes' in the face of such an object lesson that the opportunities of American life are still as open as they ever were."

Mr. Field, who died in New York on January 16 at the age of 71, and who was frequently referred to as one of the greatest merchants in the world, was born in the little town of Conway, Mass. There he received a good education in the public schools and the local academy, and when 17 years old he began his business life as a clerk in Pittsfield, Mass. At 21 (1856) he went to Chicago, where he secured employment in one of the pioneer mercantile houses of the West. He displayed a genius for the business and rendered such valuable service to his employers that in 1860 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which became known as Farwell, Field & Co. Through a reorganization and the resignation of several of the partners, the firm, since 1881, has been Marshall Field & Co. Mr. Field's financial operations, which had brought him the great fortune which is variously estimated at from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, extended beyond the dry-goods business. He invested heavily in Chicago real estate, and was a director in the United States Steel Corporation, and acquired large interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Field was always a liberal contributor to philanthropic enterprises, but little or nothing was ever heard of his contributions. He gave to the University of Chicago a plot of land valued at more than $200,000, and at the close of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, he founded the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago as a permanent repository for many of the exhibits at the fair. This building cost him about $1,000,000. In his personal tastes and habits Mr. Field was quiet and modest. He was a Democrat, one of the "Cleveland type," and was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1904, but he refused to allow his name to be brought before the convention. In 1899 Mr. Field, as an individual and a member of the firm of Field & Co., was taxed more than $250,000 on nearly $27,000,000 of personal and real estate. This, the New York *Tribune* says, is believed to be the largest amount assessed against any firm and individual combined in the country.

To the New York *Globe,* quoted above, the Field fortune proves "that they generalize too fast who say that multi-millionaires are



MARSHALL FIELD.

"To his money none of that taint attached which comes of building up a fortune upon the deliberately planned wreck of the property of others."

necessarily moral criminals—that it is impossible, as certain preachers are fond of saying, for any man in one lifetime honestly and fairly to accumulate as much as one hundred millions." And the New York *Evening Post,* under the caption, "A popular rich man," says:

"Mr. Marshall Field did not have to wait for death to extinguish envy. For many years he had enjoyed the esteem of all sorts and conditions of men. . . . In a day when so many men of great wealth are made the object of suspicion, dislike, hatred, wrath and malice, Mr. Field's immunity is well worth inquiring into. Doubtless his personal bearing and manners counted for something; though Mr. H. H. Rogers has just proved again that a millionaire cannot disarm all prejudice by suddenly becoming affably jocose. The deeper reason lay behind. Mr. Field had accumulated his immense fortune by methods which the considerate judgment of his fellows pronounced legitimate. . . . To his money none of that taint attached which comes of building up a fortune upon the deliberately planned wreck of the property of others—a wreck accomplished by methods repugnant at once to morals and the law of the land. Unlike some of the great accumulators who have heaped up hatred with their hoards, Mr. Field's first instinct, on seeing money in the hands of another, was not to ask, 'How can I get that away from him?' His impulse was, rather, that of the born merchant who believes that commerce is profitable for both buyer and seller, and who delights to open new channels of trade activity because he knows that all reached by them will be gainers. And we are convinced that it is the sort of business he conducted, as much as the nature of the man himself, which accounts for the difference in the general estimate of Marshall Field and, say, the head of the Standard Oil Company."

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BREAKING FOREIGN TRADE RECORDS.

THE American editor, who likes to see foreign nations buying more from us than we buy from them, is cheered this year by the statistics for our foreign trade for 1905, which show an increase of $175,643,603 in our sales abroad over 1904, the first very notable gain in exports in six years. The total export figures for the year are $1,626,962,343, the first time our sales to foreign nations have passed the billion-and-a-half mark. The gains in imports during the past half-dozen years have kept the total figures for our foreign trade rising pretty steadily, and in 1904 they created some editorial remark by passing the billion-dollar point. In 1905, however, they rose to $1,179,358,846, and in each of four months the totals rose to more than $100,000,000, something unheard of before. The export figures are double what they were in 1895, and the import figures are nearly double what they were in 1898. "Increases on top of increases tell their own story," says the New York *Times*, "but increases this year against decreases last year—as in the merchandise exports, the excess of exports over imports, and the agricultural exports—constitute an exceptional statistical portrait of fluctuating conditions."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of the balance of trade:

"So far as what is called the 'balance of trade' is concerned, the excess of exports over imports of merchandise, that has been several times exceeded. It was $447,603,497. This is somewhat higher than that of 1904 and considerably higher than that of 1902, when it was $391,369,063; but in 1903 the so-called 'favorable balance' was $489,258,756; in 1901, $584,955,950, and in 1900 no less than $648,796,399. During these earlier years we were paying off foreign indebtedness and taking over American securities held abroad in part payment for exports. The balance is still affected by operations of that kind, but to what extent there is no means of ascertaining.

"Financial and credit transactions are all the time going on between New York and London, incidentally taking in Paris and Berlin in a triangular form of exchange, and how the actual balance stands at any time we cannot tell. The one certain thing is that the excess of exports does not bring much gold for the settlement of balances. The movement of gold back and forth was not affected by an exceptional requirement last year like that of 1904, and was not a heavy one. The total of imports was $50,246,564 and of exports $46,794,467, so that all we gained in that from all causes was $3,452,097. As the United States produces nearly one-fourth of the world's supply of gold it has no occasion for importing it, and it would be a more favorable sign if it obtained more in the way of commodities in its foreign trade. The excess of exports now goes in part to pay for transportation, banking and insurance afforded by foreign capital, but much still goes out to pay dividends and interest on foreign capital invested here and for the transfer of investments to this side."

INTIMATIONS OF CONSULAR REFORM.

A NEWSPAPER cartoon represents the consular bill as so badly battered after its adventures in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that its own father wouldn't know it. The lineaments of Senator Lodge wear a sad look as he views his crippled offspring that was to do so much for our foreign service. The New York *Times* takes a gloomy view of the result. It observes:

"The committee retains the classification and the Inspectors, and strikes out the appointment for fitness, tested by examination, to the lower grades only. This was the most important and effective of the features of the plan. In the first instance, it secured fit men for the lower grades; in the next, it encouraged able men to enter the service with the prospect of promotion and inspired them with ambition to deserve it, and with assurance that no one with a political pull would be put in over their heads; finally, it secured a body of capable and trained men from whom all the appointments in the higher grades could and must be selected. That is the principle that has been applied for the past score of years more and more thoroughly in the subordinate portions of the domestic civil service, and it has met the approval of all informed observers precisely in proportion as it has impartially been applied. It is also the principle on which the methods of selection in the larger and more successful private corporations are governed. The Senate Committee will have none of it. It impairs the Senatorial privilege of patronage. There is no other reason for their action. It is greedy and unjustifiable."

The Journal of Commerce calls "those who for the sake of retaining consular appointments as rewards for party fealty are opposing the reorganization of this service" worse than greedy. It calls them the "worst enemies of an extension of our foreign trade." *The Outlook* points out that "if the bill passes in its present shape, President Roosevelt can carry out the provisions of the original bill by executive order." But that, it is added, "will do nothing permanently to improve the service." And as a remedy it is urged that citizens make their Congressmen under-

HIS VULNERABLE POINT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (to Senator Aldrich)—"You slaughter my child and I'll knife your father."

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"GOL DERN YE, YE'VE GOT TO SHOW ME!"

—Gilbert in the Denver *Times*.

TRUST AND DISTRUST.

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stand they will not be content with "half a loaf." *The American Cotton Manufacturer* (Charlotte, N. C.) thinks "a dozen or so delegations" should be sent to Washington at once to work for the measure. *The Outlook,* quoted above, describes the present status of the bill as follows:

"The measure, as reported, provides for a grading of consuls-general and consuls. The bill makes seven classes of consuls-

—Berryman in the Washington *Post.*

general, at salaries ranging from $12,000 for London and Paris down to $3,000 for the lowest grade; it makes ten classes of consuls, at salaries ranging from $8,000 at Liverpool to $2,000 for consulates of the lowest grade. Under such a system men would be appointed as consuls of a particular class instead of as consuls to a particular place. At present some of our consuls are not suited to the places in which their consulates are located, but they are suited to other places; again, some consuls are capable of better work than is required in their present positions; finally, it has been almost impossible to get good men to serve in certain posts of danger, as in the fever-ridden tropical ports, for instance, yet those are the very places where the highest order of talent may be necessary, for they are often centers of revolution. Under the service by classes we have a right to expect that the Government will (1) secure good material for these 'bad' places, and will in any event (2) assign consuls to stations where they will be of greatest benefit, just as army and navy officers are assigned.

"Though Secretary Root has declared that 'the importance of an inspection service hardly needs demonstration,' we venture to reiterate that under the present system the State Dpartment is quite unable in very many instances to ascertain whether a consul is doing his duty faithfully and efficiently. In the reported bill, therefore, as in the original, it is a satisfaction to find provision made that 'each consular office shall be inspected at least once in two years.' For this duty five inspectors are to be appointed by the President from members of the consular force; they are to be known as consuls-general-at-large, and are to receive salaries of $5,000 each. They are to inspect consulates just as National banks are inspected by bank examiners, and to be put in charge of consulates which are going wrong just as bank examiners are put in charge of banks which go wrong."

According to the original bill, candidates were to be appointed, upon examination, only to the lowest grades, and thence promoted. But of this the Senators disapproved.

Russia seems to need one of those "iron constitutions" of which the old-time doctors used to speak.—*The Kansas City Star.*

Dr. Charles Eliot Norton, of Cambridge, believes that useless persons should be put to death. Keep that man away from Washington!—*The Washington Post.*

WHAT WE SPEND FOR DIAMONDS.

IN spite of the valuable collections of crown jewels in the possession of European and Oriental monarchies, "we are credited by experts," says *The United States Investor* (Boston), "with having about one-half of the world's known diamonds," and as if this were not enough, "we are spending fully $3,000,000 a month on imported jewels of all kinds." This writer thinks that "moralists will probably point to this expenditure as evidence of extravagant and degenerating luxury, not in harmony with the highest interests of the nation," but he points out that "it is clearly the use of surplus profits for the gratification of a human desire that is quite general and not confined to any class; hence to be treated as a fact in economics, just as is the use of any other commodity for which there is a demand." He gives the figures for our investments in diamonds and other precious stones in the following paragraphs:

"There are few statistical facts that indicate more decisively the fluctuation in the prosperity of the country than those showing the importations of jewelry and precious stones, the luxury of luxuries, for which we depend largely upon the foreign product. Diamonds, which are entirely of foreign origin, naturally constitute the chief articles in the category.

"Reviewing the record of imports of these articles, by government fiscal years ending June 30, for 30 years, we find the value in 1875 to have been only about 4¼ millions; in 1880 it had risen to a little over seven millions; owing to the financial depression following the crisis of May, 1884, there was only a total of 7¼ millions in 1885. Thereafter the increase was almost continuous until after the panic of 1893. The figures since 1890 are so noteworthy that we reproduce them in full:

1890	$13,754,439	1898	10,388,880
1891	14,635,494	1899	17,650,413
1892	14,069,525	1900	17,783,676
1893	16,931,794	1901	24,216,467
1894	5,909,076	1902	25,990,570
1895	8,074,788	1903	33,486,656
1896	7,835,743	1904	25,012,940
1897	3,550,567	1905	35,065,158

"Thus the low ebb of luxuries was in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which included a part of the period of the presidential campaign on the silver issue; the importation that year was the smallest in over 30 years. It will be observed that the uncertainties of presidential election years always influenced the purchases, even 1904 showing a heavy falling off. The remarkable fact is that in 1905 the values were nearly tenfold those of 1897, and the current fiscal year promises to give even a larger record."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A chair of Japanese history has been established at Notre Dame University. Will the Japanese reciprocate by teaching Indiana literature in their leading schools?—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Mr. Odell will probably be forced to admit that in preparing the story of "What I Know About Roosevelt" he has received some valuable assistance from the President himself.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

Bourke Cockran says no man worth $10,000,000 can be put in jail. Some trust magnates now under investigation may wish they were as sure of this as Mr. Cockran seems to be.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

President Hadley, of Yale, wishes the country to go slow in dealing with the railroad question. The country may not, but the Senate will no doubt be willing to accommodate President Hadley.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A prominent physician of Lakewood, N. J., who has been missing for some time, has been found with his mind a perfect blank. He would make a great witness in those life insurance investigations.—*The Washington Post.*

Governor Wright informs his Memphis friends that he is "quite optimistic as to the future of the Philippine Islands." There is no occasion for any canal on the islands just now, which may explain the governor's optimism.—*The Washington Post.*

The Czar would think he was in clover if he had nothing worse to deal with than a Panama canal, a railway rate problem, a life insurance scandal, a beef trust investigation, a statehood bill, a tariff controversy, and a Chinese question.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

Mr. E. H. Harriman says that Governor Higgins promised to keep him posted on the insurance situation. But Mr. Harriman's mistake was in thinking that he would get the same kind of information former Governor Odell used to give out.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

FRANKLIN'S LITERARY DEFICIENCIES.

IN a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST (December 16) Benjamin Franklin was discussed as our premier man of letters, a pioneer in the formation of a conscious style that should bear the marks of American national traits. The complaint is sometimes heard that the influence of his style upon our literature has been detrimental, in as much as it has tended to check the development of certain of the finer literary graces. Franklin the man, says Mr. Paul Elmer More, is so much larger than Franklin the writer that, like his contemporary, Dr. Johnson, he needs a Boswell to give him his true place in literature. Altho "every subject came from under his touch simplified and enlarged," says Mr. More, and altho "to know his writings is to be familiar with half the activities of the eighteenth century," yet "his pen still lacked that final spell which transmutes life into literature." His busy brain, suggests Mr. More, "could not pause long enough to listen to those hidden powers that all the while murmur in remote voices the meaning of the puppets and the puppet-actions of the world." Altho Franklin "was not precisely a man of letters," the critic adds, "his life is almost literature, and out of it might be made one of the great books." Writing in the New York *Independent,* Mr. More reminds us of the care with which Franklin trained himself in the use of language, which was to be "one of his chief instruments of activity." We read:

"From childhood he was an eager and critical reader, and few pages of his memoirs are written with more warmth of recollection than those which tell of the books he contrived to buy, Bunyan's works first of all. He seems to think that the 'Spectator' had the predominating influence on his style, and apparently he was still under sixteen when an odd volume of that work set him to studying seriously. His method was to read one of the essays and then after a number of days to rewrite it from a few written hints, striving to make his own language as correct and elegant as the original; or, again, he turned an essay into verse and back again into prose from memory. 'I also,' he adds, 'sometimes jumbled my collection of hints into confusion, and after some weeks endeavored to reduce them into the best order before I began to form the full sentences and complete the paper. This was to teach me method in the arrangement of thoughts. By comparing my work afterward with the original I discovered many faults and amended them; but I sometimes had the pleasure of fancying that, in certain particulars of small import, I had been lucky enough to improve the method or the language, and this encouraged me to think I might possibly in time come to be a tolerable English writer, of which I was extremely ambitious.' His method—on the whole one of the best of disciplines, better, I think, than the system of themes now employed in our colleges—could scarcely have been anything for Franklin save a precocious discovery, altho it had, of course, been used long before his day. Cicero tells how the orator Crassus had begun to form himself on a plan not essentially different, but turned from this to the more approved exercise of converting the Greek writers into equivalent Latin. . . . Franklin's language would have gained in richness if he, too, had proceeded a step further and undergone the discipline of comparing his English with the classics.

"As it is, he made himself one of the masters of that special style of the eighteenth century which concealed a good deal of art under apparent, even obtrusive, negligences. He professed to model himself on Addison, but his real affinity is more with Swift; or, rather, he lies between the two, with something harsher than the suave impertinence of Addison, yet without the terrible savagery of the Dean. In particular he affected Swift's two weapons of irony and the hoax, and, if he did not quite make literature with them, he at least made history, which his predecessor could not do."

In the versatility and efficiency of his intellect as in the lack of the deeper qualities of the imagination, says Mr. More, Franklin was the typical American. "If his broad common sense excluded that thin veil of mysticism which is one of the paradoxes of our national character, he represented the powers that have prevailed and are still shaping us to what end we do not see."

THE GHOST IN FICTION.

THE ghost-story, writes Mr. T. R. Sullivan—himself an eminently successful exponent of this *genre*—became very much the fashion all over the world during what has been classified as the eighth period of English literature, beginning about the year 1830. The perfection given to this form of romantic narrative by Irving, Poe, and Hawthorne made dealings with the weird and the supernatural widely popular at a time when "time and space were not yet minimized by steam and electricity, and local tradition, with an archaic or feudal background, aided by that lurking dread of something after death which, according to Hamlet, we all inherit, combined to make the wildest freak of the clever writer's imagination almost credible." In consequence of these favorable conditions, remarks Mr. Sullivan, "we are overwhelmed by a legion of purely fictitious phantoms, varying from the mute and dignified courtier-like type in old lace and high-heeled shoes, to the merry, whimsical intruder from the other world, with a good-humored twinkle in his eye, or the shrouded, shrieking raw-head-and-bloody-bones nuisance who drove his chance acquaintance mad at sight." Mr. Sullivan argues that although many of us now find these monstrous attempts to shatter our peace of mind very dreary and childish, the ghost-story is still, in the hands of a master-craftsman, a vital form of art. This partly because the world at large is "neither entirely cured of superstitious faith, nor even convalescent"—in support of this statement he cites the belief in the evil eye prevailing throughout Italy, and the fact that "after generations of enlightenment, Scotland would rather be haunted than not"—and partly because of the disadvantage under which we all labor "in conflicting with those impenetrable mysteries that science has thus far failed to overcome, that surround us from the cradle to the grave."

Technical skill, suggests Mr. Sullivan, has greater value in the ghost-story than in any other form of fiction. The Russians, he says, have never been beaten at this, and there are certain ghostly tales of Turgenef which may be read and re-read with pleasure by the most hard-headed sceptic. Writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) Mr. Sullivan goes on to say:

"Imaginative work of that sort naturally prepared the way for scientific research. The gauntlet was thrown down, and before long it was taken up. The Psychical Society ran a good many disreputable old ghosts to earth and laid them. Those that still walked were chiefly of the milder sort, and seemed to flourish in outlying districts of the British Islands, largely on hearsay. When your cousin's cousin, living two hundred miles off, has a friend (represented by an initial letter) who thinks he saw a ghost thirty years ago, accuracy becomes expensive, and such distant prosecution of it is scarcely worth while. About this time, as the almanacs say, Andrew Lang saw his opportunity, and came to the front with his treatment of the question in a brief extravaganza, called 'In Castle Perilous,' which ought to be read at least once a week by any writer who purposes to make a living out of the supernatural. His spectre is 'up-to-date' indeed, discussing the phenomenon of his own appearance in modern scientific terminology. From that he passes lightly to criticism of Shakespeare's use of that ancient superstition, the cock-crow, and his introduction of the glow-worm on a mid-winter night in the ghost-scenes of 'Hamlet.' Furthermore, he asks if a real cock and real glow-worm are employed to heighten the stage effect, nowadays, in the best theatres. Finally, with a quotation from the London *Spectator,* he vanishes, after imploring the narrator not to think in the morning that he was 'all a dream.'

"Shakespeare, himself, might have called Mr. Lang's work 'admirable fooling.' When I read it for the first time, it seemed to me a knock-down blow. I felt as if the old-fashioned, or, indeed any-fashioned ghost business were done for. But the next time I saw the Royal Dane, he was, for once, impersonated by a great actor. His magnificent lines were as impressive as ever. How could finical witticism over cocks and glow-worms affect that gracious figure? And what were any details of stage-management in comparison with the immortal visitation to whet the almost blunted purpose? The scenic appliances faded into insignificance, and the impression would have been equally fine with

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SOME KATE GREENAWAY CHILDREN.

Max Nordau accused Kate Greenaway of creating "a false and degenerate race of children in art." Her defenders, on the other hand, claim that her merit lies in her freedom from affectation and in her "unadulterated English character."

no canvas or calcium at all. Then, in the face and eyes of Mr. Lang, and the whole Psychical Society to boot, there started up a modern master, Stevenson, who struck a new note upon the old chord, and made it vibrate in a way that no one could resist. And I began to see that its vibrations must go on eternally,—at least, so long as our great mystery of the unknowable remains without solution. The essential thing, be the performer ancient or modern, is to strike the chord in the right way,—to know the touch of it! That is all."

In conclusion, Mr. Sullivan adds:

"The wise reader has no real confidence in ghosts; he scoffs at the old wives' tales of haunted houses, very properly; when strange footsteps scuffle about in the night, where he knows that no human feet may fall, he whispers to himself 'Rats!' and goes to sleep again. But by and by there turns up some fellow like Stevenson or Turgenef to take his step just over the line into the borderland. He has the skill to give the knock! Then, in the startled scoffer's mind the unexpected happens; something, that he was quite unaware of before, stirs there, inducing him to listen. Half unconsciously, he applauds the masterstroke, and is forced, against his will, into tolerance, if not into approval and admiration."

PERMANENT QUALITIES OF KATE GREENAWAY'S ART.

KATE GREENAWAY'S vogue did not last out her life-time, and the record of her accomplishment shows that she merely drew Christmas cards, illustrated a score or more of toy-books, and produced a number of dainty water-color drawings. Yet the fact remains—asserted by her biographers, M. H. Spielmann and G. S. Layard, in their recent volume, "Kate Greenaway"—that "her name is a household word in Great and Greater Britain, and even abroad where the mention of some of the greatest artists of England of to-day scarcely calls forth so much as an intelligent glance of recognition." The reason of this, the same writers assert, is because of "the universal appeal she made, almost unconsciously, to the universal human heart." Her distinction among other artists who have treated child-life is thus set forth:

"All who love childhood, even though they may not be blessed with the full measure of her insight and sympathy, all who love the fields and flowers and the brightness of healthy and sunny natures, must feel that Kate Greenaway had a claim on her country's regard and upon the love of a whole generation. She was the Baby's Friend, the Children's Champion, who stood absolutely alone in her relations to the public. Randolph Caldecott labored to amuse the little ones; Mr. Walter Crane to entertain them. They aimed at interesting children in their drawings; but Kate Greenaway interested us in the children themselves. She taught us more of the charm of their ways than we had seen before; she showed us their graces, their little foibles, their thousand little prettinesses, the sweet little characteristics and psychology of their tender age, as no one else had done it before. What are Edouard Frère's little children to hers? What are Fröhlich's, what are Richter's? She felt, with Douglas Jerrold, that 'babes are earthly angels to keep us from the stars,' and has peopled for us a fairy world which we recognize nevertheless for our own. She had a hundred imitators (from whom she suffered enough), but which of them is a rival on her own ground? M. Bontet de Monvil was inspired by her; but with all his draftsman's talent and astonishing invention and resource, he has not what she has; he has given us the *insouciance* of childhood, but at what sacrifice of touch; he has given us some of the beauty, but at what surrender of nearly all the loveableness and charm. And not babies and school-girls only, but maidens who are past the ignorance though not the innocence of childhood; not roses only, but all the flowers of the garden; not the fields only, but the fair landscape of the English countryside,—all these things Kate Greenaway has shown us, with winning and delightful quaintness, and has made

From "Kate Greenaway," G. P. Putnam's Sons.

KATE GREENAWAY IN HER STUDIO, 1895.

"Her position in British art was that of a pioneer, an inventor, an innovator. She introduced a Pre-Raphaelite spirit into the art of the nursery."

us all the happier for her own happiness in them; and showing us all these things she has made us love them and her drawings the more for the teaching and the loveliness in them, and herself as well for having made them."

Her position in British art, say her biographers, was that of a pioneer, an inventor, an innovator, and she is to be judged "not by the dignity of her materials, or by the area of her canvas, but by the originality of her genius, and by the strength and depth of the impression she has stamped on the mind and sentiment of the world." She introduced a Pre-Raphaelite spirit into the art of the nursery. This, "with curious perversion of judgment and lack of appreciation," say her biographers, Dr. Max Nordau denounced as "degeneracy." Her defenders retort: He accused her of creating "a false and degenerate race of children in art," while

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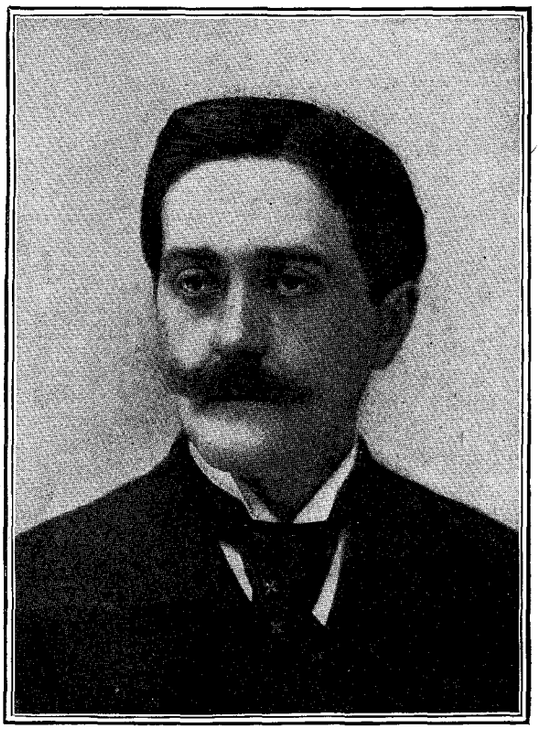
at the worst she was but giving us a Midsummer Day's Dream in modern England. Her merit, they claim, lies in her freedom from affectation and her "unadulterated English character." As to her traits of "nationality," they write:

"There are those who sneer at nationality in art. You can no more speak of English art, laughed Whistler, than you can speak of English mathematics. The analogy is entirely a false one. You can say with truth 'English art' as you can say 'German music'; for although art in its language is universal, in its expression it is national, or at least racial; and it is the merit of a nation to express itself frankly in its art in its own natural way, and to despise the affectation of self-presentation in the terms and in the guise of foreign practice not native to itself. It is a matter of sincerity, and, moreover, of good sense; for little respect is deserved or received by a man who affects to speak his language with a foreign accent. Kate Greenaway was intensely and unfeignedly English; for that she is beloved in her own country, and for that she is appreciated and respected abroad. Like Hogarth, Reynolds and Millais, she was the unadulterated product of England, and like them she gave us of her 'English art.'"

DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE HOUR IN PARIS.

AFTER a rather dull interval, during which Parisian theater-goers and critics continued to wonder at the "suicide epidemic" on their stage and to speculate upon the "next development" in the modern French drama, Mr. Paul Hervieu, the most



PAUL HERVIEU,

Whose latest play, which portrays an awakening to the duties and burdens and truths of life after a period of enslavement by an overmastering passion, is the dramatic sensation of the hour in Paris.

eminent of the contemporary Parisian playwrights, has created a veritable sensation by his new work, just produced at the Théâtre Français, entitled "Le Réveil" (The Awakening). The sensation is due to the intensely dramatic and vital quality of the play, to the literary and technical skill and power displayed by Hervieu in the treatment of his theme, and not to the character of the theme itself. The plot is far from being original, and the same is true of the apparent "moral" of the drama, which presents no direct problem, tho it is more than a mere study of character. As the name indicates, "Le Réveil" shows what follows an awakening, a realization of the duties and burdens and truths of life after a period of enslavement by a great, overmastering passion. It is a woman who thus comes to herself in the Hervieu play, a woman no longer young, but who is still capable of transports and illusions. And keen as the disappointment of the principal characters is, Hervieu does not resort to any melodramatic ending. He remains unaffected, the critics say with thankful appreciation, by the "suicide mania."

The story of "Le Réveil," as told in the Paris papers, is as follows:

Thérèse de Niegée, the mother of a marriageable daughter, Rose de Niegée, has ceased to love her husband, an excellent but wholly uninteresting and commonplace person. In fact, she has fallen in love with a handsome, ardent prince—Jean, the son of the daring, ferocious, terrible Prince Grégoire of Sylvania, whose ancestors had occupied the throne of that principality and who hopes to recover it, if not for himself, at least for his son, to whom there is no popular opposition. Jean, however, is not interested in revolution, politics and dynastic rights; he is happy where he is in Paris, where he loves and is loved by the fascinating woman just named. Thérèse has been a faithful and devoted wife and conscientious mother, and she has earnestly wrestled with her passion for the prince. At last, however, she has wavered, the threat of Jean to act upon the impetuous advice of his father and return to his country, plunging into plots and risking assassination, being the determining influence. She promises to see him alone at his apartment, and an appointment is made for the next day.

In some way Prince Grégoire learns of this arrangement. He determines to interfere. Two faithful followers are stealthily introduced into the apartment. Thérèse appears and the lovers vow eternal devotion, the woman declaring her readiness to leave her home, husband and child and follow Jean. At that moment a disturbance is heard in an adjoining room. Jean, alarmed, goes to investigate, and is seized and overpowered. Thérèse knocks at the door. One of the conspirators appears after awhile and says that Jean has been killed.

In terror, rage and frenzy, Thérèse asks to see her dead lover. The privilege is brutally refused, and the police, she is told, might find her there. She hastens home, where she has been missed. She invents an excuse—a bad accident to her carriage—to account for her excited and strange condition.

Without giving her time to collect herself, husband and daughter plead with her to keep a dinner engagement at the house of the parents of the young girl's fiancé. She resists, declines to listen; but her daughter begs her to go; there has been some talk of breaking off the engagement on account of the rumors connecting Thérèse with the prince; not to keep the engagement is to give fresh color to the malicious gossip; the happiness of the young girl is at stake.

Finally, Thérèse consents. "Why not?" she says to herself. Jean is dead; her own heart is dead within her; she must play her part for the sake of the child, be the cost to her own feelings what it may. She accordingly dresses for the fashionable dinner.

Just then Jean enters. He has had a violent scene with his father; the latter has lost all faith in him, and he is free to do what he pleases. He sees Thérèse in her dinner dress, and amazement renders him speechless at first. Then he overwhelms her with bitter, ironical reproaches. How could she think of dinners, dress, adornment, believing him dead? Is that love, passion? She does not attempt to explain, to justify herself. His injustice, his distrust, his insults produce a strange effect. They complete the work of her husband's and daughter's appeals. She realizes the enormity of the step she had almost taken. Duty and family affection triumph over blind passion. No, she will remain at home; she is even glad that the unexpected mistake as to Jean's fate had led to the change.

The prince is disillusonized, defeated, broken-hearted. He turns to his father and declares that he will go to Sylvania and fight for the throne. He will be king if he cannot be triumphant lover.

"A drama of action with a vengeance," the *Figaro* critic calls "Le Réveil." He criticizes it as being, indeed, too intense, too rapid, too tempestuous. There is no time for reflection; the characters do not even talk; they act, and the spectator is swept

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along with the course of the drama and cannot promise to analyze his feelings. Is not the awakening too sudden? Is it natural? asks the critic. Would not a few sincere words of explanation from Thérèse have prevented the *dénouement,* and is it not probable that such words would have been spoken?

Other critics express the same opinion. Hervieu, they say, has surpassed his "Enigma" and his "Labyrinth" as regards theatrical effectiveness and cyclonic rapidity of movement. "It is a big success," says *Le Petit Journal,* "but it is not a grand success," for the psychology of the drama is open to question.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RICHARD STRAUSS'S PROHIBITED OPERA.

"AN advance upon Wagner," "the most original and striking work since the 'Ring,'" "a real departure in music," are some of the opinions which enthusiastic critics have expressed concerning Richard Strauss's new opera, "Salome," which is based on Oscar Wilde's drama of the martyrdom of John the Baptist. The opera was produced in Dresden in December, after it had been prohibited elsewhere, and the public received it with extraordinary enthusiasm. Indeed, its success was sensational, tho many of the critics, German and other, have since questioned the legitimacy of the music and of the methods whereby the bold composer achieves his realistic, overpowering effects. These critics, while recognizing the amazing ingenuity, skill and technical virtuosity of the score of "Salome," call the music eccentric, pathological, frenzied and grotesque. The opera or "lyrical drama" has but one act, which is long, intense and exhausting. Its subject is familiar to those who have read Renan's "Life of Jesus" (where there is a hint at Salome's passion for John), Flaubert's "Herodias," Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer" or Wilde's "Salome." Salome, as history tells, demands the head of John the Baptist of Herod, her mother's consort, at the instigation of the mother, as the price of her peculiarly fascinating and seductive dancing. Wilde and other imaginative writers impute to Salome a consuming passion for John—a passion scorned and spurned. Strauss treats the drama as a cruel story of uncontrollable love turned to bitter hate—a story of passion, as morbid as it is ferocious. Salome confesses her love to John the Baptist in burning, brutally direct words, and the whole atmosphere of the opera is charged with lust, blood and death.

Aside from the serious objection to the subject (an objection which Emperor William shares and which will prevent any performance of it at Berlin, though Strauss is one of the conductors at the Royal Opera there), what are the qualities of the work from a purely musical point of view? The critic of the Berlin *Tageblatt,* Dr. Schmidt, a personal friend of the composer, says that Strauss has employed his usual methods of orchestration, characterization and color combination, though he is more extreme here than even in his "Domestic Symphony." The themes are short, but they are manipulated with rare art and mastery. There is much dissonance and apparent perverseness, but this is really due to the fact that the whole story is of the sort that precludes truly musical treatment, lying beyond the domain of tone art. Another German critic, Dr. Pfitzner, says that the music of Salome calls for the attention of the experts on sexual pathology, and adds that it reveals the greatest genius in those episodes where the criminal, revolting elements of the story are most flagrantly brought out. Tones are produced which defy all analysis, the instruments being used as no one has ever used them before; but the tones are not arbitrary; they are amazingly appropriate and expressive.

The critic of the Paris *Figaro* takes a more favorable view. Writing at length on the performance, he says:

"The work is the most important manifestation of contemporaneous art. It is the first German work in grand style which departs noticeably from the Wagnerian form. Strauss has inaugurated a new musical stage; his drama marks a step forward.

"More personal than 'Feuersnot,' with more studied melodic material, 'Salome' is notable for the prodigious quality of general make-up. Its melody is independent of all traditional forms. There is a total absence of convention and restraint in the score.

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RICHARD STRAUSS.

His new opera, "Salome," recently prohibited in Berlin, has stirred up the critics, many of whom declare the music "eccentric, pathological, frenzied and grotesque."

The orchestration is wonderful in its richness, variety, color, and even the apparently paradoxical, audacious liberties resolve themselves into ravishing effects."

A correspondent of the London *Times,* while disposed to be critical and hostile, says that "Salome" is "Tristan raised to a higher power, but without the suggestion of the hot-house, with the temperature of the open air. There is no romance, no lyrical quality; all is crude, cyclonic, barbarous." He goes on to write:

"The score is a monument of complexity and subtlety, but it seems to be a complexity of harmony and orchestral colour rather than of polyphony. This, from the technical point of view, seems the most remarkable feature of the music; but from one hearing it is impossible to speak of this with more certainty. Possibly, it is by this that Strauss means to reproduce the simplicity of the text. Still there are passages of polyphony in which Strauss's well-known mastery asserts itself triumphantly. He has written nothing more impressive than the passages for the orchestra which precede and follow the only appearance on the stage of Jochanaan and Salome's final soliloquies over his severed head. Here we have themes subtly interwoven and splendid musical drama. The sardonic humor of Strauss has never been more characteristically shown than in some of the music of Herod and in the *ensemble* of disputing Jews."

The opera requires an orchestra of 120 men and several new instruments. Some of the German critics facetiously suggest the addition of a locomotive whistle, a foghorn and a battery of howitzers.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The action of Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian affairs, in appointing an official charged with the duty of preserving Indian music, "cannot be too highly commended," says an Eastern paper. The Milwaukee *Sentinel,* however, questions whether there is any Indian music worthy of preservation.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW NEBULAR THEORY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

PROBABLY most modern cosmologists hold that some kind of a nebular theory is necessary to account for the evolution of the solar system. Yet objections to the original theory as formulated by Laplace have multiplied of late. This theory, it will be remembered, asserts that our system arose in a widely extended nebula which contracted gradually under the mutual gravitation of its parts and threw off successive rings which developed into planets, the central portion still existing as a sun. Prof.

SPIRAL NEBULA.

In the Constellation Canis Venatici. Photographed with the 2-foot reflector of Yerkes Observatory.

T. C. Chamberlin and F. R. Moulton have attempted to show that the original nebula was of the spiral type so often observed, and that these nebulæ instead of being simply in gaseous equilibrium under expansion, are made up of particles in orbital motion. This modified theory is set forth by Professor Moulton in an article in *The Astrophysical Journal* (Chicago, October, 1905) which has since been issued as a separate pamphlet. He says:

"It is supposed that our system has developed from a spiral nebula, perhaps something like those spiral nebulæ which Keeler showed are many times more numerous than all other kinds together. The spiral nebula is supposed to have originated at a time when another sun passed very near our Sun. The dimensions of the nebula were maintained almost entirely by the orbital motions of the great number of small masses of which it was composed, and only a very little by gaseous expansion. It was never in a state of hydronamical equilibrium, and the loss of heat was not necessary for its development into planetary masses. The planets have been formed around primitive nuclei of considerable dimensions by the accretion of the vast amount of scattered material which was spread throughout the system.

"Such a spiral nebula as that described, having originated in such a way, will develop into a system having the following properties: The planets will all revolve in the same direction, and approximately (though perhaps not exactly) in the same plane; the sun will rotate in the same direction, and nearly in the same plane, and will have an equatorial acceleration, the more the planets grow by the accretion of scattered matter, the more nearly circular will their orbits become; the planets will rotate in the forward direction, and approximately (though perhaps not exactly) in the planes of their orbits; the more a planet grows by the accretion of scattered matter, the more rapidly will it rotate; the planetary nuclei may be attended originally by many satellite nuclei revolving in any direction, but the scattered material will tend to drive all those satellite nuclei down on to the primary nucleus which do not move forward in the general plane of the system; the scattered material develops and preserves circularity in the satellite orbits, if they revolve in the forward direction, but considerable eccentricity, if in the retrograde direction; a satellite may revolve more rapidly than its primary rotates; the system may contain many planetoids whose orbits are interlocked; the small planets will be cool and dense, and the large ones hot and rare; and the greater part of the moment of momentum of the system will belong to the planets."

According to the theory, the origin of a spiral nebula may be found in the passage of stars of large mass near each other, causing great tidal strains. If one of them, corresponding to our Sun, is agitated by eruptive tendencies such as are shown in the sun-spots, the tidal strains will increase these tendencies and large amounts of material will be ejected in the two opposite directions corresponding to the waves of high-tide. These ejected masses will of course begin to describe elliptical orbits and the author finds by calculation that they will at any time lie along the branches of a double spiral. According to this theory the spiral nebulæ do not indicate spiral motion, but simply mark out spiral lines formed by moving masses ejected from a central nucleus. It is believed by the authors of this theory that when fully worked out it will be found fully competent to account for all the peculiarities of the solar system and will not be subject to the same objections as the old Laplacian ring theory.

A MODERN TOWER OF BABEL.

A WIRELESS telegraph station whose action is expected to cover the entire European continent is being erected by the German government on the most northwestern point of the country, at Norddeich, in Frisia. Its great steel tower, 213 feet high, will send out electric waves that can be detected by receivers located anywhere within a radius of at least 1,000 miles; and in all probability it will be able to receive and transmit over still greater distances. This is compared by *Electricity* (New York, January 10) to the Tower of Babel. It says in an editorial article:

"The ancient Chaldeans, to whom philologists are apt to give the palm for the legend of the Tower of Babel, could never, in their wildest flights of imagination, have comprehended what we now all regard as a prosaic fact, the existence of a steel tower sending and receiving all languages through invisible space. . . . As regards the simile that such an undertaking will be like the Tower of Babel, the fact that it will receive and transmit messages from Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Spain, the Balkan Peninsula and Russia, is sufficient evidence on that score. It is believed that operation will be extended as far as Saragossa, Naples and Cetinje to the south; as far as St. Petersburg in the east; in the north it will be a voice from the silence to the people of Drontheim and Narvik; and to the east German vessels homeward bound can send their tidings to Norddeich while still on the Atlantic far beyond Land's End. The proposal made in the beginning to erect these epoch-making towers on the island of Borkum was dismissed, and a choice made of the seaport Norddeich of the Frisian Islands instead. This town is the railway terminus of the Prussian system and better adapted through its general accessibility to the work in prospect."

The entire plant, we are told, will be completed by November. The foundations have already been laid and the iron superstructure is being put up as rapidly as possible. At the base of the towers will live the officials and the employees, who will operate the telegraph—probably enough to form a considerable community. The writer concludes:

"The projection of this scheme and its crystallization means

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the duplication of the same idea by the various Governments with whom it will keep in touch.

"Thus the strange picture is presented of Germany undertaking a titanic task—yet a task which in spite of its enormousness is considered a necessary consequence of the changed conditions in the transmission of intelligence manifested in the last ten years. National wireless stations are the correct idea, as far as methods of international communication are deemed desirable. The only inquiry that seems natural under the circumstances is that relative to the use of high mountains. Along the Atlantic coast we find the great Appalachian Range with its hoary peaks. For Government purposes, secret or otherwise, these high mountains are the one great means of meeting the difficulties of sympathetic or selective signaling. All nations should be thus equipped, if for no other reason, at least for the sake of being able to feel independent of the submarine cable, which any sudden cataclysm at the bottom of the sea may disrupt and destroy."

A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE.

THE representation of a magnetic field of force by means of iron filings is well known to every schoolboy student of physics. Attempts to obtain a similar representation of an electric field have met with but imperfect success. In particular, numerous experimenters have tried to press photography into service, but have found obstacles in the way. Dr. Stephane Leduc, a French investigator, has recently perfected methods of using photography that have led to noteworthy results and have already enlarged our knowledge of the mechanism of the discharge. These are described in *Cosmos* (Paris) by G. H. Niewenglowski, whose article we translate in part below. The writer first tells us that Dr. Leduc's results are obtained by means of metallic prints and plates placed in contact with sensitive photographic surfaces and connected with the poles of a static electric machine. This mode of experimentation has already enabled Dr. Leduc to obtain a

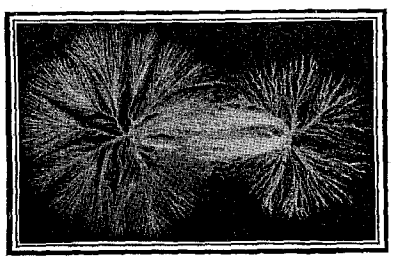

FIG. 1. PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE.

moving globular discharge which is the laboratory equivalent of "ball lightning." Says Mr. Niewenglowski:

"Although the electric spark is one of the oldest known phenomena of electricity, we know, at bottom, little of its character and its constitution; the details of its features are too fine for our eyes to fix upon them during the exceedingly brief space of time that the spark lasts.

"Sensitive surfaces have been hitherto powerless to register these fine details of the spark, which are completely effaced by the 'fog' produced by the light from the coarser features.

"To avoid this 'fogging' Dr. Leduc uses non-halation plates, and besides he immerses the plate in compressed red oxid of mercury, in which the discharge takes place. Figure 1 shows the image thus obtained between two points perpendicular to the surface of the plate; it is a new kind of picture of the electric discharge, which it shows to be formed of three parts. Around each point is an aureole characteristic of the positive or negative character of the point and from one point to the other proceed lines. The particles that trace the aureoles behave differently from those that trace the lines, and must be in different electric states.

"The aureoles seem to be formed by molecules of air attracted by each point; they are radiant and come into contact with one another without sensible interference. While the lines depend only on the difference of potential between the two points, the aureoles depend on the difference between the potential of the point and that of the surrounding air. If the discharge be effected under the same tension, but with one point connected to the earth, the aureole of this point is greatly reduced and the other augmented in the same proportions. The lines from one point to the other are evidently traced by the electrified particles, the ions; and these seem to form a double current that behaves quite differently from that which we assume to exist in electrolysis.

"We cannot indicate here all the results obtained by Dr.

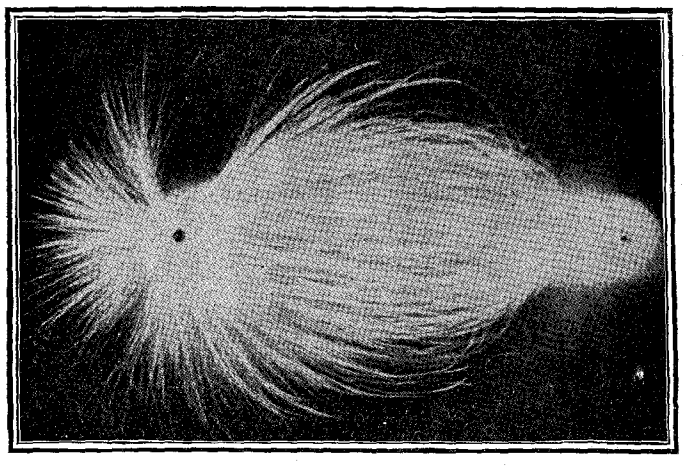

FIG. 2. ELECTRIC FIELD BETWEEN TWO CONTRARY POLES.

Leduc in this interesting study. We shall be content with reproducing (Figure 2) the electric field produced by two poles of contrary name.

"It should be noted that the production of these discharges and their registration by photography are dependent on the presence of a metallic leaf under the photographic plate, on the non-sensitized side. It is difficult to explain exactly the part played by this sheet of metal.

"Dr. Leduc observes that the action of an electrostatic field of two opposite poles on light bodies and molecules of air is very different from that of the magnetic field of two opposite poles on iron filings. The latter is only an orientation, while the electric field causes movements of attraction and repulsion. The electrostatic field more nearly resembles the fields of diffusion in liquids, described by Dr. Leduc, than it does the magnetic field.

"A drop of any aqueous solution being placed in a drop of distilled water, the dissolved molecules separate by diffusion, while water moves in from all directions, to replace them. The drop is thus the seat of a field of force; the directions followed by the moving molecules are the lines of this field of force; the centre of the drop may be considered as a positive pole of diffusion. If, on the other hand, we place a drop of water in the midst of an aqueous solution we have a negative pole of diffusion.

"It is easy to photograph the spectra of these diffusion fields of force. On a plate of glass we spread a concentrated solution—of nitrate of potash, for example; we let fall in the midst a drop

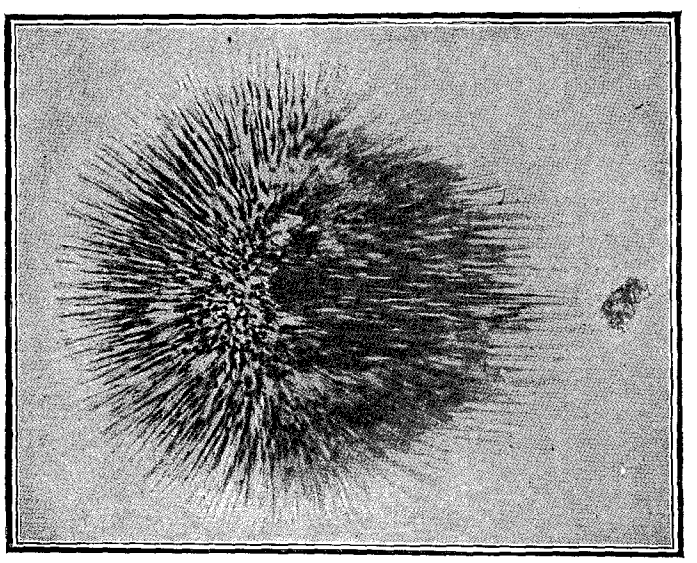

FIG. 3. BIPOLAR FIELD OF DIFFUSION.
(Nitrate of potash and india ink in salt solution.)

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of defibrinated blood, of india ink or water mixed with some fine powder. The globules of blood or the particles of powder carried along by the currents in the water will mark the lines of force, whose formation may be projected, with the aid of a reflection apparatus, on a screen or a photographic plate.

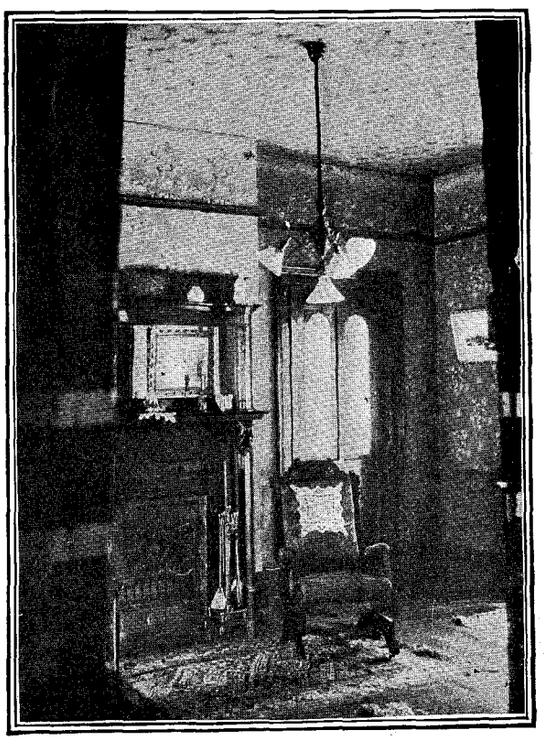
"We may thus obtain monopolar or bipolar fields of force. The bipolar field with contrary poles, shown in Figure 3, was obtained as follows: On a plate of glass was spread a non-concentrated solution of common salt on which was placed a crystal of nitrate of potash. About two centimetres [an inch] away was dropped a little india ink. Diffusion began; the currents of water carried along the particles of ink and depicted the spectrum of a field of force. The lines of force united the two contrary poles, just as takes place in a magnetic field produced by two different poles.

"In these fields of liquid diffusion we observe exactly the same movement as in electric fields, and there is no peculiarity of electric fields, dynamic, kinetic or graphic, that may not be reproduced by the diffusion of liquids. The existence of such a similarity would seem impossible without a certain degree of natural analogy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW A LIGHT SHOULD BE PLACED FOR READING.

THE general lighting of small living-rooms and parlors, together with the location of lights for reading in such rooms, is discussed, with criticism of special cases, in *The Electrical World* (New York, January 6) by J. R. Cravath and V. R. Lansingh. The writers note at the outset that the general lighting of a small living-room and the provision for reading lights are so closely connected that they must necessarily be considered together. They write:

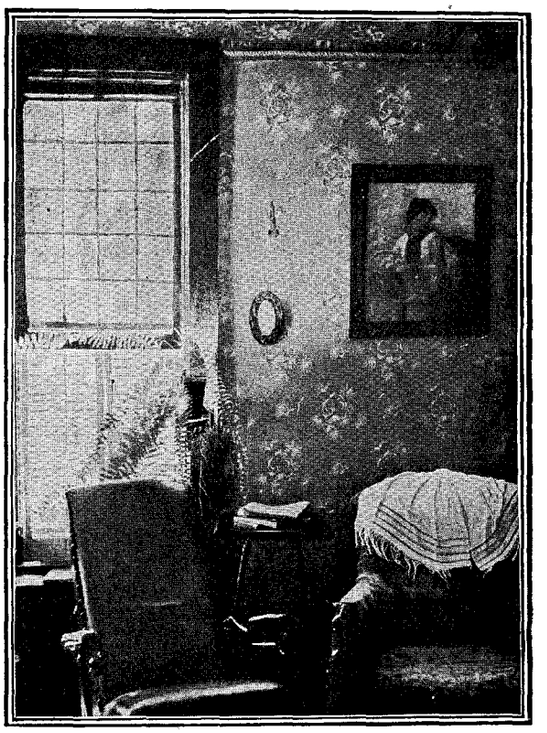
"The reading light is the one that is likely to be used constantly and has so much to do with the comfort and eyesight of members of the family that it needs earnest consideration. There are three common ways of obtaining a reading light. One way



Courtesy of "The Electrical World."

GOOD ARRANGEMENT OF READING LAMP.

is to illuminate the whole room so brightly that reading is easy in any part of it. This is usually undesirable for two reasons: One is, that the eye is likely to tire more quickly in a room so brightly illuminated in all corners than it would if it had an opportunity to rest by looking from the lighter to the darker parts of the room occasionally. The cost of lighting a room so brilliantly as this makes it out of the question in the majority of rooms. We will, therefore, leave out of consideration this method



Courtesy of "The Electrical World."

EFFECTIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR READING LAMP.

of securing a reading light and consider the second and third methods. The second method is to use a lamp placed near the reader and fitted with a globe or reflector which will concentrate nearly all the light on the book or paper. If we do this, the reading lamp is likely to be of little value in the general lighting of the room and we will have to add other lights besides the reading lamp if the greater part of the room is not to be in comparative darkness. The third method, which is the one usually to be preferred where the greatest economy is an object, is to use the same light both for reading and for the general lighting of the room by equipping the reading light with a globe or reflector which will concentrate a considerable portion of its light within the area in which it is desired to read and at the same time allow enough light to radiate in all directions to give fairly good illumination over the rest of the room."

The popular impression that a portable table lamp is better adapted to reading than a lamp on a chandelier or bracket is regarded by the authors as a misconception, such table lamps being merely an inheritance from the days of the candle and oil lamp. They say:

"With electric light, usually much more satisfactory results can be obtained with a properly equipped reading light on or suspended from the chandelier or on a bracket on one of the side walls. The reason for this is that it is impossible with a table lamp to secure a reflector which will throw as large a proportion of the light where it is needed for reading purposes as can be obtained from the proper reflectors on chandeliers and brackets. Most of the electric portable stand lamps throw the greater part of the light down on the table around the base of the lamp, so that the readers sitting around the table get only a small percentage of the light. . . . If the portable stand lamp is used on a library table where the readers place their books on the table each side of the lamp its use is permissible, but such is not the usual condition.

"There is also considerable misconception as to the comparative distance from the reader of a lamp located six feet above the floor on a chandelier as against a lamp located on a table. The average person who has never measured these distances is under the impression that the lamp on the reading table is much nearer. As a matter of fact, the distances are nearly the same. There is

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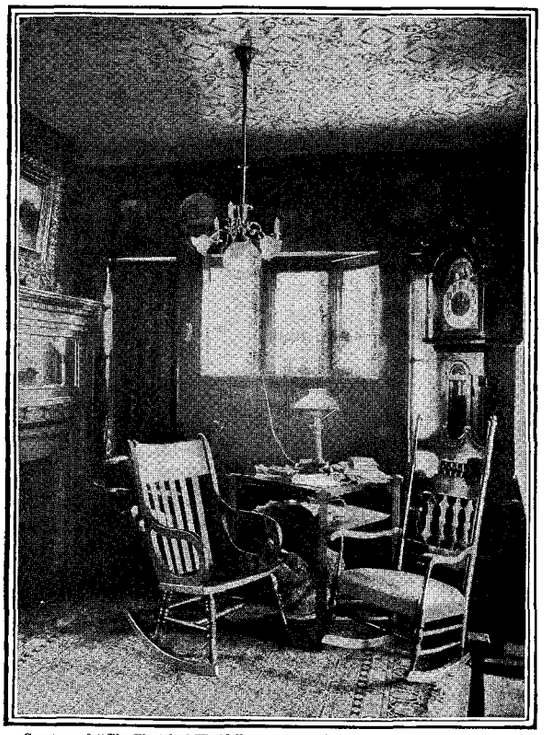
really for the majority of cases only about one thing to be said in favor of an electric table lamp for reading as against a properly equipped lamp on a chandelier or bracket. This is that with the table lamp it is not as likely that a reader will get the regular



Courtesy of "The Electrical World."

POOR ARRANGEMENT OF READING LAMP.

reflection commonly known as the 'glare' from a page of white paper because the light comes so much from one side. In reading underneath a lamp on a chandelier or bracket the reader must turn the page at such an angle that he does not receive this glare from the paper. This is easily done, but many people undoubtedly suffer from this without knowing what is the trouble or taking pains to find out. Since this glare of regular reflection is likely to be more pronounced with electric light than with kerosene lamps, it is probably this that is responsible for the preference that some people have for oil reading lamps even though electric light is available in the rest of the house."

In advocating the use of reading lights placed on chandeliers and brackets rather than table lamps, the authors disclaim a desire to advise trying to read with chandeliers arranged for the general illumination of the room. Chandeliers to be used for reading lights should be specially equipped for the purpose. We reproduce herewith some of the illustrations given by the authors to make their ideas clear.

Financial Aspect of Euthanasia.—A very practical view of the discussion regarding the putting to death of hopeless sufferers is taken by the editor of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia), who suggests that we pay physicians to prolong life, not to shorten it, and that a member of the medical profession who should practice euthanasia under some future law allowing them to do so would doubtless find his income curtailed, no matter how he might be praised in the abstract by philanthropists. He writes:

"Civilization depends upon the safety of each life, and it would cut away our very foundations to give any one the legal right to destroy others. It is this inherited instinct which causes some States to abolish capital punishments, though it is generally believed that they thereby do not properly guard the lives of the normal citizens. The medical profession has but one reason for its existence, and that reason is the prolongation of life. It is a reason bound up in the very growth of modern society itself. To give a physician the legal right to end a life would therefore destroy the foundation of the existence of the profession. As a body, physicians are emphatic against all such propositions. In addition, it is frequently pointed out that it is not always possible to say when a life is surely doomed. Patients not infrequently recover from conditions which had every appearance of being fatal. If a physician had the right to end a painful life, which apparently was soon to end itself, how long would he retain his practice? People want a doctor who will struggle to keep them alive to the very end, even when appearances are all against them."

A MACHINE TO CURE RED NOSES.

ABNORMAL redness of the skin, especially of the nose, is now treated successfully by the use of an instrument that pricks the skin in thousands of places. The pricking instrument, which has lately come into use in Germany, is illustrated in *The American Inventor* (Washington, January), which also prints the following description of its mode of action, contributed by the Berlin correspondent of that journal. He says:

PRICKING INSTRUMENT.
(Exact size.)

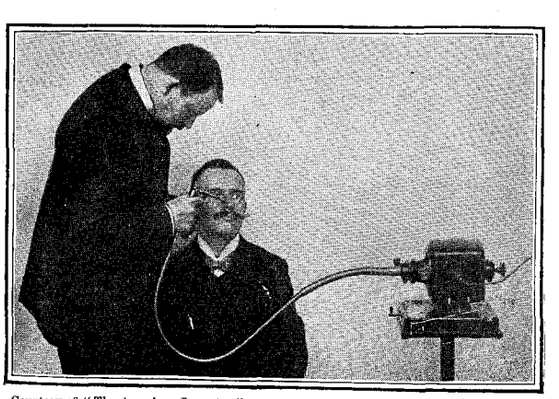
"The permanent redness of a nose is due to pathologically enlarged blood vessels and can be produced by different causes. It may be said, however, that excessive drinking is far more seldom the cause of this anomaly than is generally supposed. In fact, the redness is most commonly produced by an extensive though very slight freezing, resulting in a morbid sensitiveness of the blood vessels as to variations in temperature.

"An efficient means of remedying abnormal redness consists in scarifying by scratching the extremities of the small veins concerned. This process is, however, rather lengthy, and, moreover, is liable to result in an even more serious disfiguring of the nose than the original anomaly. Now Professor Lassar, of Berlin, has designed a very suitable apparatus for treating red noses. . . .

"An electrometer is made to drive a concussor (as used *e.g.* in filling teeth). The latter is provided with a stamp working in a vertical direction and to the centrifugal end of which a bundle of about 40 thin gilded platinum points has been attached. This stamp can be inserted and removed by means of a convenient key and is disinfected carefully before each treatment. The nose can be anæsthetized by chlorethyl spray, though most patients readily endure the pricking treatment. This is made by producing a very full bleeding of the skin (cleaned carefully beforehand) by a vertical application of the needles kept on for some minutes. The bleeding is arrested instantaneously by compression.

"Six to eight sittings (one or two per week) are said to be sufficient in most cases to restore even the most abnormal nose permanently to its normal color, without leaving any scar, by the superficial destruction of the excessive blood vessels.

"The rapidly-repeated pricking may be combined with the use of galvano-caustical or electrolytical needles. Dermatologists have been using the device with a marked degree of success, and it may serve the purpose of eliminating birth-marks and other blemishes of the skin."



Courtesy of "The American Inventer."

TREATING A RED NOSE.

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TRYING TO IMAGINE SPACE OF FOUR DIMENSIONS.

EVEN those mathematicians who have worked out theoretically the properties of figures of four or more dimensions have been wont to deny that the human mind could ever form an image of such figures. As we live in a three-dimensional world, and as imagination simply combines mentally things with which we are familiar, it would seem very improbable that it should ever be able to picture even the simplest four-dimensional figure. Yet in an interesting article in *The Monist* (Chicago) Dr. Cassius J. Keyser, of Columbia University, gives it as his opinion that the mind may ultimately attain to this. He notes that the eye sees in two dimensions only, and yet we form, or think we form, mental visual images of solids. In like manner he thinks that we may ultimately go at least one dimension further in the scale; in fact, he believes that he has been able to advance one step in this direction. He writes:

"And now as to the question of imaginability. . . . Let it be understood at the outset that that is not in any sense a mathematical question, and mathematics as such is quite indifferent to whatever answer it may finally receive. Neither is the question primarily a question of philosophy. It is first of all a psychological question. . . . Undoubtedly just as three-dimensional figures may be represented in a plane, so four-dimensional figures may be represented in space. That, however, is hardly what is meant by imagining them. On the other hand, a four-dimensional figure may be rotated and translated in such a way that all of its parts come one after another into the threefold domain of the ordinary intuition. Again, *the structure of a fourfold figure, every minutest detail of its anatomy, can be traced out by analogy with its three-dimensional analogue.* Now in such processes, repetition yields skill, and so they come ultimately to require only amounts of *energy* and of *time* that are quite *inappreciable.* Such skill once attained, the *parts* of a familiar *fourfold configuration* may be made to pass before the eye of intuition in such *swift* and *effortless* succession that the configuration *seems present as a whole in a single instant.* If the *process* and *result* are not, properly speaking, *fourfold imagination* and *fourfold image,* it remains for the psychologist to indicate what is lacking.

"Certainly there is naught of absurdity in supposing that under suitable stimulation the human mind may in course of time even speedily develop a spatial intuition of four or more dimensions. At present, as the psychologists inform us and as every teacher of geometry discovers independently, the spatial imagination, in case of very many persons, comes distinctly short of being strictly even tri-dimensional. On the contrary, it is flat. It is not every one, even among scholars, that with eyes closed can readily form a visual image of the *whole* of a simple *solid* like a sphere, enveloping it completely with bent beholding rays of psychic light. In such defect of imagination, however, there is nothing to astonish. In the first place, man as a race is only a child. He has been on the globe but a little while, long indeed compared with the fleeting evanescents that constitute the most of common life, but very short, the merest fraction of a second, in the infinite stretch of time. In the second place, circumstances have not, in general, favored the development of his higher potentialities. His chief occupation has been the destruction and evasion of his enemies, contention for mere existence against hostile environment. Painful necessity, then, has been the mother of his inventions. That, and not the vitalizing joy of self-realization, has for the most part determined the selection of the fashion of his faculties. But it would be foolish to believe that these have assumed their final form or attained the limits of their potential development. The imperious rule of necessity will relax. It will never pass quite away but it will relax. It is relaxing. It has relaxed appreciably. The intellect of man will be correspondingly quickened. More and more will joy in its activity determine its modes and forms. The hyper-dimensional worlds that man's reason has already created, his imagination may yet be able to depict and illuminate."

In conclusion Dr. Keyser asks what purpose the concept of hyperspace subserves, and this question he answers as follows:

"On the one hand, the great generalization has made it possible to enrich, quicken and beautify analysis with the terse, sensuous, artistic, stimulating language of geometry. On the other hand, the hyperspaces are in themselves immeasurably interesting and inexhaustibly rich fields of research. Not only does the geometrician find light in them for the illumination of many otherwise dark and undiscovered properties of the ordinary spaces of intuition, but he also discovers there wondrous structures quite unknown to ordinary space. These he examines. He handles them with the delicate instruments of his analysis. He beholds them with the eye of the understanding and delights in the presence of their super-sensuous beauty."

Medical Side of Insurance.—That during the whole crisis through which the great insurance companies have been passing, no word has been said against the integrity of their medical departments, is noted editorially in *The Medical Times* (New York, January). Says this journal:

"Underpaid in the most extravagant company and unappreciated, the medical examiners and directors have performed their work, thoroughly, conscientiously and beyond criticism. Yet putting the listening ear to the trembling air, we hear no chorus of praise to the faithful physicians in their positions of trust. The only words that come along the line are commands from the companies' officers to cut down the medical expense, already down to the bone.

"It would be interesting for the Legislative Committee to call the medical directors of the various companies and ascertain their pay. It would be found so meagre that even in companies with one-hundred-thousand-dollar salaries it would be laughable, were it not pitiful. These medical directors control the life-blood of the companies. Their work is the heart, the body, and the soul of the companies' existence, and yet these men, intelligent, skilled and honest, are frequently forced to take practice to keep up their homes in proportion to the dignity of their positions.

"When it comes to the examiner, the companies scarcely consider him at all. Even the select few who devote their entire time to examining, find it hard picking. For example, the principal examiner of a principal company in a metropolitan city stated recently, 'I sat in a man's office for an hour waiting to examine him for a ten-thousand-dollar policy. He looked healthy and would have passed the inspection of the company as to his business and social standing. But I found a systolic murmur in his heart region, and I believe that that man will scarcely live ten years. I saved my company ten thousand dollars, for which I get the munificent pay of two dollars,' and this company is being criticized for its extravagance of management. Surely it is not in the medical department.

"Some day on that brighter shore we suppose the doctor will come into his reward. But here we see but little of it. The physician is expected to be honest, efficient and omniscient and live on the clear, pure air which surrounds him."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Sir William Preece, in distributing prizes at a recent English technical school commencement, is reported to have said: "The American and continental systems of education are really too good; these men can quote formulæ and data on any conceivable subject, but when sent away from home in charge of work requiring initiative and self-reliance, these men fail entirely because they can only work to instructions and to formulæ. The Englishman, on the other hand, who is not so well educated, will tackle almost anything, and will carry it out to a successful issue." To which *The Western Electrician* retorts: "So that is it. Americans 'fail entirely' because they lack initiative and self-reliance, spirit and energy, verve, vim and go, snap and ginger. By inference they are dependent creatures, meekly receiving instructions but not venturing beyond them, strong on precedent but weak on originality, theoretical rather than practical, timid not bold, and presumably mild, modest and shrinking. Strange that we haven't heard of all this before."

Our recent extract from *Engineering News* concerning "the oldest piece of wood in the world," calls out the following from Theodore F. Geltz, of Masillon, Ohio: "I simply wish to state that 25 years ago I held in my hand a small piece of wood, about four inches long, one inch wide, and about one-half inch thick, which was taken from a coal mine in this county. The character of the wood was very similar to that of the piece referred to in the above-named article. As to the probable age of the piece I saw, let me state that it was found imbedded just between the coal (No. 1, or Masillon, seam of Ohio coals) and the overlying strata of bituminous slate, and incased in a thin coat of a bluish mud, like fire clay. To make sure that it was wood, I broke a small bit off and could then plainly see fibre and grain. It was not a fossil, but possessed the real wood fibre. The mine foreman took possession of it, and what became of it I am unable to state, but am satisfied of its age far exceeding that of the piece found in New York City."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA."

"AN extraordinary movement, in some respects not paralleled for several centuries," is the phrase by which the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) characterizes the movement toward union between the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist Churches in Canada. The report of the joint committee of these three denominations, just published, is described by the Toronto *Globe* as "the most remarkable ecclesiastical document issued in Protestant Christendom since the Reformation." "Never before," continues *The Globe,* "did the official representatives of three different denominations—different in their origins, in their traditions, and in their creedal documents—meet together in authoritative and deliberate council and find in doctrine, in policy, in institutions, or in spirit no insuperable obstacle to organic union." All the indications seem to point to the ultimate consummation of this union, and the name tentatively chosen for the new church is "The United Church of Canada." *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago) writes of the union planned as "the most radical and remarkable coalition of churches that has been proposed since the Reformation brought in the era of denominational divisions." *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston) reminds us that Canada in the past has led the way in effecting denominational unions. In 1875 the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, caused by disruptions in Scotland, were united into the Canadian Presbyterian Church; and in 1884 the four branches of Methodism in Canada were fused into a united Methodism. The history of this latest movement toward union is thus outlined in the New York *Outlook:*

"Representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches, to the number of one hundred and fifty, met a year ago in consultation in Toronto to promote the organic union of those Churches. After three days' deliberation they decided that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way, and committees were appointed to harmonize, if possible, the various systems of doctrine, Church polity, administration, and the status of the ministry. These committees met again in Toronto for further consultation and to report a practical basis of union. That irenical conference met, very appropriately, in the Christmas week, December 20 and 21, in a church decorated for Christmas. A common creed was formulated expressing the essentials of the systems of doctrine of the several Churches. It was found, in frank and friendly discussion, that there were fewer points of difference and more of agreement than they had thought. The sovereignty of God and the free will of man were shown to be the complements each of the other. Similarly it was found that the diverse systems of Church polity and administration and ministerial status could be harmonized to the mutual advantage of all negotiating bodies. . . . The tentative plan of union will be submitted to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Union for further action, and will doubtless be sent by these bodies to the people, who are ultimate authority, for ratification."

The Outlook believes "the pressure on the resources of all the churches in both men and women for the extension of their work in the great Northwest of Canada" to be a strong factor in this movement toward union. *The Christian Advocate* remarks editorially:

"This experiment in each of its stages should receive the concentrated attention of the Protestantism of the world. If it succeed it will make feasible the only reasonable plan for the diminution of the number of distinct communions.

"It is impossible for the Roman Catholics to affiliate with bodies of Christians that will not recognize the authority of the Pope. The Church of England and its near relatives will not surrender any of the prerogatives claimed for its bishops and clergy. Until now the Baptists have maintained the integrity of their forms and formulas. These three bodies cannot unite with one another or with others in an ecclesiastical union. All other evangelical denominations of English origin except eccentrics can unite with such a Church as is here proposed."

The Presbyterian (Toronto, Canada) thinks that the prospects are bright for a consummation of the proposed union. It says:

"There will be no unseemly haste; in the nature of things there cannot be. It will take some little time to prepare the basis and have it pronounced upon ultimately by the body of the people. Agreement as to the things that may be given up, and the things that shall remain, will not come in a moment, but it will come. There is an organizing power of its own in a great, structural, coordinating movement like this."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg, Pa.) comments as follows:

"We have been hearing from time to time of a program of church union in Canada that seemed impracticable, judged by our possibilities, but the press announces that it is on the point of apparent consummation. . . . We would hardly think a union of these three Churches possible in this country, but it appears to be possible only a few miles to the north of us, and it is the Lord's doing and marvelous in our eyes. The Spirit of the Lord, however, is not restricted by geographical boundaries and red and blue lines on the map, and what the Spirit can do there he may do here."

The Christian Observer (Presbyterian, Louisville, Ky.) fears that "a comprehensive plan of union like this may lose in intension what it gains in extension." *The Southern Presbyterian* (Atlanta, Ga.) complains that the proposed basis for organic union "omits several precious documents." To quote:

"So far as we have caught its meaning, it omits plenary inspiration, leaves out all the virility of foreordination, ignores the representative covenant with Adam, omits particular election and particular redemption, and the preservation of the saints.

"Its ecclesiastical paragraphs fail to distinctly exclude transubstantiation or consubstantiation. They speak not a word as to mode of baptism, leaving full room for the introduction of immersion. It provides for church government by 'officers,' but says nothing about ruling elders, so far as we see, and nothing about deacons."

The Methodists in Canada number 916,659, the Presbyterians 842,016, and the Congregationalists 28,000. Thus, as *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) points out, the new church will enter upon its work with a membership of 1,786,676, "nearly one-third of the population of the whole of Canada."

A RELIGIOUS ADVANCE IN 1905.

THE religious gains of the past year, says an editorial paragraph in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews,* "can perhaps be said to have consisted, not so much in a widespread and pronounced spiritual awakening, as in what might be termed the readjustment, in accordance with the times, of the economic and political relations which religious organizations have with governments." This readjustment, the writer holds, in the end makes for a purer and higher spirituality. He goes on to cite specifically the cases of the Russian and of the Roman Catholic Churches. We read:

"With the fall of Pobiedonostseff and the removal of religious disabilities by the Czar, the Russian Church has been born again, and will undoubtedly play a greater part than ever before in the political and moral regeneration of the Russian people. Pope Pius X. has more than maintained the policy of enlightenment and progressive statesmanship with which he began his pontificate. He has been far-sighted and progressive enough to recall a number of long-antedated Papal bulls, among them the famous 'Bulla Cruciata.' By this action he now absolutely forbids the future sale of any privilege or dispensation by Catholic bishops and clergy for a money consideration. The Bulla Cruciata, issued at the time of the Crusades, has remained, in the hands of the bigoted bishops of Spain, Spanish America, and the Philippines, a means of great religious, political, and social corruption. His

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Holiness has also taken high and advanced ground in departing from the '*non expedit*' attitude of Leo XIII., and Pius IX., permitting, and even advising, pious Catholics to vote at national and local elections throughout Italy. This brings the Vatican into much more friendly and profitable relations with the Quirinal, and regains in Italy a modicum of that political influence which is lost to the Church in France by the abrogation of the famous Concordat."

Not long ago a paragraph in *The Boston Transcript* referred to the recall of the "Bulla Cruciata" as the abolition of the sale of indulgences. This aroused indignation among Catholic readers, one of whom characterized the reference as "an abominable lie," while another described it as "an insulting paragraph." *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo), exclaimed editorially: "The latest lie is that the *pardon of sin by sale of indulgences has been* abolished by the present Pontiff. An indulgence the *pardon of sin*! *Risum teneatis amici*!"

A MOSLEM VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY.

AMEER ALI, late judge of the British Court of Judicature in Bengal, contributes the third paper in *The Hibbert Journal's* series of "Impressions of Christianity from the Points of View of the Non-Christian Religions." Papers 1 and 2, already quoted in these columns, presented respectively the Jewish and the Buddhist points of view. Ameer Ali examines Christianity from the standpoint of Islâmism. Many of his statements will probably be read with some surprise. Islâm and Christianity, he claims, have "identical aims and ideals," and are in substantial agreement in their general principles. He makes a distinction in regard to what he calls "modern Christianity," which he declares is "overladen with Greek philosophy and Pauline mysticism." Moslems, he tells us, consider that Islâm "represents the religion Jesus in fact taught." The Moslem belief, he adds, is probably in accord with that of the primitive Christians—of the Ebionites, "the sect of the poor," to whom Jesus had preached and among whom he had lived. "To Paul, Jew by birth, Greek by education, who had never felt the influence of the Great Prophet, is due the present divergence between Islâm and Christianity." The Moslem mind, we are told, rejects with abhorrence the idea that Jesus was "the only-begotten Son of God." It recognizes, nevertheless, the mystery of the "immaculate conception," describing Jesus, however, as the "unbegotten son of Mary." The Moslems, moreover, do not believe that Jesus died upon the cross, but hold to the tradition that at the last moment he was saved by divine agency from an ignominious death. In this belief, says the writer, they agree with the Docetic Christians, who explained "his disappearance as more consistent with his Sonship than the orthodox doctrine." Divergence, of course, becomes wider still, when consideration is taken of the outcome of these two beliefs in Pauline theology. The writer continues:

"In order to reconcile the two conflicting theories—the Sonship of Jesus with his death on the cross—Pauline Christianity formulated the doctrine of Atonement, which again is based on the dogma that 'mankind sinned in Adam.' Islâm absolutely repudiates the doctrine of original sin. Hereditary depravity and 'natural sinfulness' are emphatically denied. Every child of man is born pure; every departure in after life from the path of truth and rectitude is due to education. 'Every child of man,' declared the Prophet of Islâm, 'is born religiously constituted; it is his parents who make him afterwards a Jew, a Christian, or a Sabean. . . . Every human being has two inclinations—one prompting him to good and impelling him thereto, and the other prompting him to evil, and thereto impelling him'; but 'the Godly assistance is nigh, and he who asks for the help of God in contending with the evil promptings of his own heart obtains it.' The Moslem cannot naturally conceive that the Almighty Creator of the universe, the All-good, the All-wise, should create a world abounding in sin; that, not successful in rooting it out, He should send His 'sole begotten Son' to offer himself as a sacrifice to save mankind from eternal perdition. It seems somewhat absurd that because the first man was unreasonable or disobedient enough to eat the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, he should not only be expelled from the Garden of Eden, but an awful doom should be passed on all his posterity, from which they would not be extricated until the Son of God should sacrifice himself. To the Moslem mind, it is incomprehensible that, if the Father accepted the life of the Son as a forfeit for the sins of mankind, the bulk of humanity should still not be exempt from divine wrath, nor those who believe in the Son be free from sin.

"The Moslem believes that the idea of atonement in Christianity is a survival of the conception which prevailed among all the nations of antiquity, and which is in vogue even now among some races, that an angry God can only be appeased by the 'sacrifice' of human beings, particularly someone especially dear or especially precious. The Islâmist does not believe that Jesus ever wished his followers to understand his death as a sacrificial offering for the sins of mankind in general or *their* sins in particular. The enthusiasm with which the common folk had welcomed him unto Jerusalem had already died out; whilst the bitterness and alarm of the priests and rabbis had increased. As the dream of an immediate advent of the kingdom of heaven faded away, the heart was filled with forebodings of betrayal and death. And these forebodings naturally found expression at the Last Supper—the Passover feast which the Prophet shared for the last time with his disciples. It was then that he invited them on all such occasions to remember him and the tidings he had brought. The old message was dead in the hearts of men; the new, fresh with hope and charity, had broken the rigorous bonds of the Levitical Law. It was the beginning of a new era—a new life; and he naturally called upon them to forget the old associations, and not, in future, to connect the Passover feast with the deliverance from Egypt, but to remember it in his personality as a memorial of their liberation from the shackles of a lifeless formalism. To accentuate his advice, and to impress on them his earnestness, it is possible he told them, when partaking of the paschal meal, to look upon the bread they ate as his flesh, and the wine they drank as his blood. The Moslems think this to be a more natural explanation of his words—if he ever used them—than to suppose he meant to convey, mystically disguised, an unnatural idea, which does not commend itself to reason."

The doctrine of "justification by faith," says the writer, may be said to derive support from the sayings of Jesus as reported in the Christian gospels. He charges Paul with having interwoven into his system, as an integral part of Christianity, the literal construction of these words to mean that "so long as people believed in Jesus, conduct is immaterial." The Moslem, he adds, "naturally regards the doctrine of 'justification by faith' as disastrous to human morality." What, he asks, did Jesus actually teach? And he replies:

"The Islâmic belief is that his mission, like that of Mohammed, was to re-enunciate the eternal truths of God, and to recall humanity to the inevitable track of spiritual evolution. His ethical precepts, whether direct in form or dressed in parables, are thus common to all higher religions. There is no question of borrowing from one source or another, for God imparts His truths to all He chooses for His work. Jesus was thus not the first to impress on the conscience of mankind the duties of self-sacrifice, self-abnegation, devotion to God, love of humanity. There were others before him, as others after him, to preach the practice of peace, humility, charity, good works, submission to God's will, forgiveness of injuries, and the denial of self. . . .

"Buddha had preached in the East that a perfect life could only be acquired by 'abandoning the world.' Jesus, accustomed from childhood to connect wealth with oppression, and its acquisition with corruption and deceit, naturally believed that holiness could only be attained through poverty and asceticism. The Essenes and Ebionites insisted on their members leading a life of absolute self-denial. The Essenian hermits, clad in tattered garments, living on meagre fare, moved among the humble denizens of the countryside, and preached that the favoured of God were the poor, the lowly, the downtrodden, the merciful, and the peaceful. The preachings of these pietists found an echo in the teachings of Jesus. Like them, he went among the poor and distressed, bringing them solace and healing their physical ills; like them, he enjoined his disciples to practise humility and self-denial."

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The summary of the Moslem view is that Jesus did not preach a religion of universal application, but that his messengership "was essentially a link in the chain of man's spiritual development." Ameer Ali admits that Christianity appears to satisfy the spiritual aspirations of many cultured minds in the Western world, but its deficiency as an effective moral religion aiming at universality, he claims, is due to the fact that it is "devoid of positive prescriptions." "Though idealistic and elevated in its conceptions, it does not appeal to the intelligence or heart of the natural man," to whom religion owes the duty of "elevating him towards humanity." The positive merits of Jesus as a spiritual teacher are thus set forth:

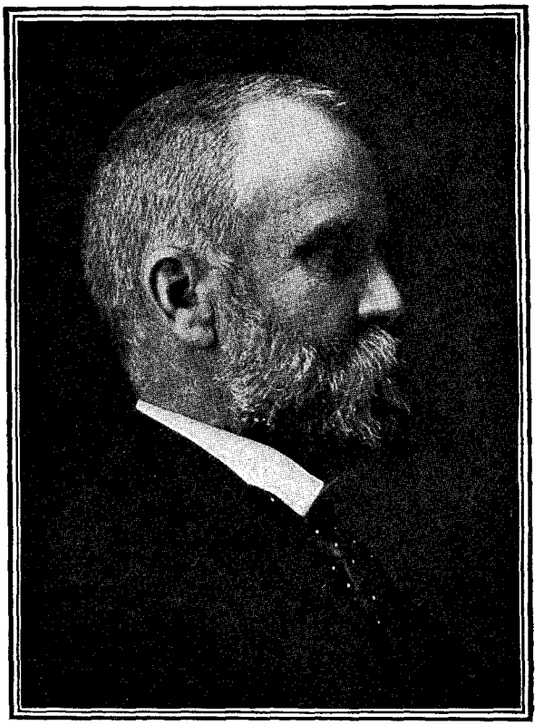
"Withal, the Moslems regard Jesus as one of the greatest moral teachers of the world, and love and revere him as such. The Jews had turned the Levitical law, with all its minutiæ, into a fetish; Jesus redeemed them from its bondage. He was the first among his nation to teach in the truest sense that the kernel was of greater value than the shell, the spirit than the letter. In an age when hardness of heart was a virtue, and poverty a crime, he preached charity and love, compassion to the poor, pity for the orphan. He taught the sacredness of truth, justice and purity, the blessedness of humility. He widened the narrow horizon of Judaism, and raised its ideal. His messengership was essentially a link in the chain of man's spiritual development. But Jesus had appeared in the midst of an organised society subject to one of the most civilised governments of antiquity. His precepts were, therefore, of a general character, naturally wanting in that definiteness which alone makes them of practical value to the uncultured and undisciplined mind. *Principles,* inculcated by revelation or philosophy, are sufficient for the higher natures: a Marcus Aurelius could exist independently of Christianity or Islâm. But for lower minds, positive rules are essential, and where religion does not supply them, its deficiency must needs be supplemented by the secular law. A religion without rules acceptable to the conscience of all humanity is mere philosophy, which leaves untouched both the heart and mind of the ordinary man. The lives of the ministers, often elevating in their example—the weekly sermons, eloquent and appealing—act but as a ripple on the surface. The worshipper carries into his home little of what he hears. The terrible crimes against women and children which one shudders to read of daily, the savagery with which parents maltreat, nay, murder, their own offspring, are all due to one cause—the absence of positive prescriptions. The natural man is a savage; drink, lust, or greed turns him into a veritable beast.

"Religion has to elevate him towards humanity. To effect that purpose, to humanise the home, to regulate the domestic relations, to make the parents remember that children are a sacred trust from God, it must be directory—like the secular law, in the outward dealings of man to man. Rules against drunkenness, rules prescribing cleanliness, charity, devotion, duty towards the bondspeople, pity for the dumb creation, form thus the very essence of an effective moral religion aiming at universality."

THE PASSING OF MATERIALISM.

THAT we are done with materialism and atheism as philosophies is asserted by Professor Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, in *The Homiletic Review* (New York, January). What Professor Bowne calls in his title the "Passing of Mechanical Naturalism" is discussed in this article in connection with Professor Haeckel's two works, "The Riddle of the Universe" and "The Wonders of Life," published at an interval of six years. Both set forth what Professor Bowne calls "naïve and confident materialism and atheism of the good, old-fashioned type," in which the soul is "the physiological action or function of the brain," and "the thought of immortality is absurd," while the notion of God "has long been exploded and no longer imposes on educated people." There is, however, the writer thinks, great significance in Haeckel's attitude during these six years. Though "still fully persuaded in his own mind," he recognizes that the tide has changed. Professor Bowne writes:

"In the 'Riddle' he [Haeckel] complains that many have fallen away from the faith. Virchow, like the foolish Galatians, was bewitched in his later years, that he should not obey the truth. Du Bois Reymond also, who for a time ran well in the



PROF. BORDEN P. BOWNE.

He calls attention to the number of eminent thinkers who, with advancing years, have deserted the materialistic position in philosophy.

ways of monism, afterward erred and strayed from the way, and in his famous 'Ignorabimus Speech' gave occasion for the enemy to triumph. In 1863 Wundt published his 'Lectures on the Human and the Animal Soul.' In this work he walked worthy of his high calling in monism, but thirty years later he published a second edition which was largely a recantation of the first. In the preface Wundt speaks of the fundamental errors of the first edition and says that he 'learned many years ago to consider the work a sin of his youth'; it 'weighed on him as a kind of crime from which he longed to free himself as soon as possible.' Haeckel says of it: 'In the first edition he [Wundt] is purely monistic and materialistic, in the second edition purely dualistic and spiritualistic.' When the 'Riddle of the Universe' was written, George Romanes was still supposed to be faithful and was highly applauded, but in the 'Wonders of Life' Hackel admits that he also was very far gone from original monistic righteousness and had even adopted 'mystic religious views.' . . .

"But none of these things move the Professor, or seem to awaken the slightest doubt on his part of the soundness of his own positions. On the contrary, he stands like Abdiel, 'faithful among the faithless,' and ready to challenge the four corners of the intellectual world to dispute his views. He finds a charitable excuse for these defections. Men are subject to 'psychological metamorphoses' with advancing years. 'The experiences of later years sometimes have the effect, not of enriching, but of disturbing, the mind, and with old age there comes a gradual decay of the brain, just as happens in all other organs.' It was such a 'metamorphosis' that turned the critical Kant of the 'Critique of the Pure Reason' into the dogmatic Kant of the 'Practical Reason,' and led him to proclaim the 'three great hallucinations' of God, freedom, and immortality to be indispensable practical postulates in life. It was a similar metamorphosis that transformed the Virchow of the 'Collected Essays on Scientific Medicine' into the Virchow of the famous address on 'The Liberty of Science in Modern States.' Similarly with Wundt and many others. In Romanes's case the matter was further complicated by illness and grief at the loss of friends, in which 'condition of extreme depression and melancholy he fell under mystic influences which promised him rest and hope by belief in the super-

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natural.' But in all of these cases, it is pointed out, the earlier views have far greater probability. For the attainment of truth 'the organ of the mind, the phronema, must be in a normal condition,' while it is well known that deep emotional disturbance and painful experiences often distort the judgment and cloud the pure light of reason. Thus the Professor keeps on good terms with himself, while exercising charity toward those who differ. It may be added that he shows no signs of a coming 'psychological metamorphosis' in his own case."

But the fact is, Professor Bowne asserts, that these so-called "psychological metamorphoses" of other scientific men are simply indications of the march of science, which has moved away from Haeckel without his realization of that fact. Science, Professor Bowne thinks, is now simply descriptive; it has turned over to philosophy the business of causal explanation, and philosophy is realizing that such explanation can not be made "on any mechanical and impersonal plane." In other words, if we are to credit the author of "Aspects of Theism," materialism is old-fashioned, and "mechanism," as an explanation of the things that be, is a back number.

MUZZLING THE PULPIT.

THE recent discussion between Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of Portland, Ore., and the trustees of Temple Emanu-El, New York city, "cuts to the quick of our ecclesiastical polity," says *The Evening Post*. It appears that a committee of inquiry waited upon Dr. Wise, in regard to the possibility of his accepting a call to Temple Emanu-El. This interview was followed by a letter to Dr. Wise from Mr. Louis Marshall, formulating the substance of what was said by the committee. From this letter, as printed in *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago), we learn that it is considered by the congregation of Emanu-El a necessary condition that "the pulpit should always be subject to and under the control of the Board of Trustees." Mr. Marshall's letter goes on to say:

"This announcement of our congregation law is not a mere figure of speech or an empty formula, although in the past it has never led to any friction between our rabbis and our Board of Trustees. It does not mean that the Board of Trustees will call upon any incumbent of our pulpit to sacrifice or surrender his principles or conviction. The converse of this proposition is equally important—that the Board of Trustees shall not and will not sacrifice or surrender the principles or the convictions which it especially represents.

"The logical consequence of a conflict of irreconcilable views between the rabbi and the Board of Trustees is that one or the other must give way. Naturally, it must be the rabbi. It goes without saying, therefore, that at such a juncture he should have the privilege of resigning. His failure to exercise that option necessarily implies an acquiescence by him in the view of the Board of Trustees."

To this letter Dr. Wise replied that no self-respecting minister of religion, in his opinion, could consider a call to a pulpit under such conditions. In an open letter to the president and members of Temple Emanu-El he wrote in part as follows:

"I believe that a question of super-eminent importance has been raised, the question whether the pulpit shall be free or whether the pulpit shall not be free. The whole question of the churches is involved in this question. . . .

"The chief office of a minister, I take it, is not to represent the views of the congregation, but to proclaim the truth as he sees it. How can he serve a congregation as a teacher save as he quickens the minds of the hearers by the vitality and independence of his utterances. But how can a man be vital and independent and helpful if he be tethered and muzzled? . . . The minister is not to be the spokesman of the congregation, not the message bearer of the congregation, but the bearer of a message to the congregation.

"The Jewish minister, I repeat, does not speak ex-cathedra, and his views are not supposed to have a binding force upon the congregation to which he ministers. He is to express his convictions on any subject that comes within the purview of religion and ethics, but these convictions do not purport to constitute a creed or dogma to which a congregation must in whole or in part subscribe. But the Board of Trustees asserts the right to define and to formulate the views in which the rabbi must acquiesce, or, failing to acquiesce therein, resign. . . .

"I am asked to point the way, and my hands are tied and my feet are fettered. It is idle rhetoric to say, as does the communication appended, that the words 'The pulpit shall always be subjected to and under the control of the Board of Trustees,' do not mean that the Board of Trustees will call upon any incumbent of our pulpit to sacrifice or surrender his principles or convictions."

Jewish Comment (Baltimore), in reference to this discussion, remarks:

"Fifty years ago in America rabbis for the most part had unrestrained use of their pulpits. They led a congregation who had confidence in their powers and who made no pretensions to superior knowledge of the principles which ought to be propounded in or excluded from the synagogue. With the advent of younger rabbis, enthusiastically received but lightly valued, as the transfer of the control of the service and the restriction of the pulpit amply testify, there arose the 'synagogue boss,' as he has been called, or, to put the sentiment for its concrete manifestation, a distrust of the rabbi, resulting in the minimizing of his influence and importance. Thus it comes that the pulpit is declared 'always to be under the control of the board of trustees,' and it is true in enough instances, even if it be not true in the case of Emanu-El. The loss of force, influence and dignity which this has caused the rabbi is felt on every hand. Something of the contempt that is so freely showered on communal employes, or secretaries, charity workers, agents of one kind or another, has encompassed the rabbi, and he has become very often a mere ornamental automaton which makes so many visits, delivers so many sermons or teaches so many children at appointed times in appointed places. The condition arose out of the fact that the pew grew intellectually more rapidly than the pulpit."

Jacob Voorsanger, editor of *Emanu-El* (San Francisco), comments in part as follows:

"It is true that in this democratic regime the office of the rabbi is neither that of the priest, nor even of the pastor. The rabbi purely and simply is the teacher of his people. But the office of the teacher indicates or predicates a more intimate knowledge of the materials to be taught than can be attributed to his disciples. Hence those who sit under the rabbi cannot arrogate unto themselves the right to dictate to him what or how he shall teach. They may dissent from his teachings, for they are free men; but if there is any office in the world where the perfect liberty to teach without dictation is essential, it is in the office of rabbi."

If ministers wish to keep their minds forever open to new truth, to say with Rabbi Wise, "My pulpit is not to be muzzled," remarks *The Evening Post*, they do not fit into the order which is dominant to-day. We read further:

"There are lawless exceptions. Phillips Brooks was a man whose 'churchmanship'—that is, his fervor for the special tenets of Episcopalianism—was bitterly assailed, yet he was too powerful to be driven out. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is notoriously deficient in ardor for Calvinism; he too commands a loyal following. But the man who lacks this unusual force must tread the strait and narrow path of the sect, or he is suspected of being 'dangerous,' and he is quietly side-tracked. If Rabbi Wise wants to apply the principles of morals to politics and finance, to speak out boldly, no matter whose feelings are hurt, to attempt the difficult and unpopular task of bringing religion into contact with daily life and thought, he must gather an independent following, which has confidence in his purposes and his ideals. So must any minister who wishes to be absolutely unmuzzled. This is one reason why strong men—as the churches themselves complain—refuse the ministry as a career; and one reason why the churches lack vitality."

The Outlook, writing of the late President Harper, suggests that some day some appreciating friend will build for him "the one monument he would desire above all others, by putting in the center of the University campus the college cathedral which it was his ambition to erect there."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

RISE OF THE LABOR PARTY IN BRITISH POLITICS.

THE blizzard which has so deeply buried the Conservative party in the English general elections is the result of a sudden change in the wind of political opinion, and a sudden fall of the temperature in the Tory thermometer, we learn from the European papers and late despatches. The Labor party has arisen suddenly to life and strength, altho for a long time the labor organs have been preparing their constituents to strike the blow which has made the political structure tremble more violently than it has ever done since the passing of the reform bill. Thus the labor paper *Justice* (London) published an "Electoral Manifesto," stating the demands of the party it represented, old age pensions, work for the unemployed, etc., and urged its readers to vote for any candidate, Liberal or Tory, who promised to stand up for these demands. Of these demands *Justice* says:

"Elsewhere we give the Electoral Manifesto of the Social-Democratic Federation, setting out the social issues which really concern the people. . . . Our comrades everywhere are urged to keep these more important issues to the front, and to see that no candidate is allowed to ignore them. The manifesto does not attempt to guide the individual in the disposal of his vote; for to us, as Social-Democrats, there is nothing to choose between the two parties, and until a decision is arrived at by the party as a whole we do not advise our comrades to vote for either or neither of the candidates. In constituencies where there are Socialist candidates, this question does not arise at all. It will be our duty not only to vote for such a candidate, but to do all else in our power to ensure his return."

The *Clarion* (London), another labor organ, announces that the policy of the Independent Labor Party is identical with this and says:

"The Independent Labor Party at their Manchester Conference, have virtually reasserted the policy of Blatchford's famous

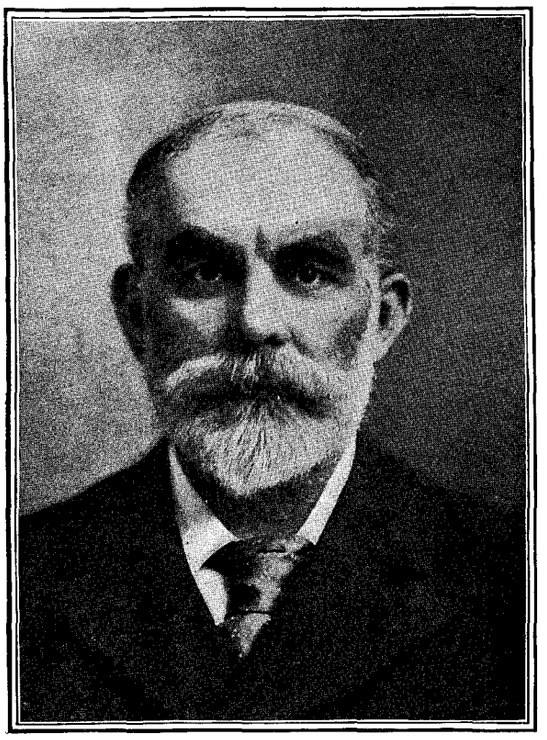
ELIMINATING COOLIE LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR H. C-B.—"We had better have a bit of this pigtail off, Mr. Lion—it doesn't suit you at all."

MR. LION—"Qnite right! It's Lyttelton's doing, I've never been comfortable with it." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

Fourth Clause, with this relaxation—justified, perhaps, by the Party's growing strength—that local branches in constituencies where there is no Labor candidate, are recommended to support candidates working on independent lines who are prepared to work and vote with the Party in Parliament."

The *Daily News* (London) and the *Daily Chronicle* (London), Liberal organs, have long been trying to conciliate the Labor party, and one proof of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's sagacious forethought, was his appointment of Mr. John Burns to a seat in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister in his election speeches gave labor and the problem of the unemployed a prominent place in his platform. Results show his political wisdom. The Liberal



JOHN BURNS,

Leader of the British Labor Party, which is showing astonishing strength in the Parliamentary elections.

party has been returned to office by the influence of the Labor party. This, at least, is the opinion of the London *Times*, which speaks as follows:

"What we are now witnessing is really not an expression of admiration for Liberal statesmanship or a wholesale condemnation of Mr. Balfour and his works. It is not a verdict upon the issues that the politicians imagined themselves prescribing for the electors. While they have been disputing about their issues, another issue has been shaping itself after the fashion of such things, quietly, silently, without observation.

"That issue is whether the working classes, who form the bulk of the electorate, are to decide the policy they desire, or go on contenting themselves with choosing between the policies offered to them by the traditional parties. They have decided for the first alternative. They have done what some observers expected them to do long ago, but what they had so long abstained from doing that these observers had forgotten to go on expecting it."

On the other hand, the *Morning Post* (London) says that Manchester has recently been prosperous in her cotton industry, and feared even the moderate tariff which Mr. Balfour stood for; hence its declaration at the polls for Liberalism and free trade. The *Graphic* (London) a Unionist organ, re-echoes in general terms this opinion, and remarks:

"It cannot be doubted that the country was not prepared for such a revolution in its fiscal policy, and declined to grasp the subtle distinction between free trade and protection as illustrated by Mr. Balfour's halfway house."

According to the *Daily Telegraph* (London), the result was the outcome of all the combined radical and democratic tendencies which have lately been condensing and precipitating in the political atmosphere of Great Britain, and thus "the combined forces of radicalism, separatism, socialism and secularism wrought a black day for the Unionists."

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MAKING MARTYRS OF PEACEMAKERS IN FRANCE.

TWENTY-EIGHT signers of the anti-militarist placards which on the 1st of October last appeared on the walls of the Parisian streets, were tried before a jury in the recent assizes of the French capital, according to the *Hamburger Zeitung*, and were found guilty. Among the accused, we are told, were Gustave Hervé, and the publicist Urbain Gohier, besides others, including a woman, of various other nationalities. They were all found guilty, and condemned to different periods of imprisonment. According to the paper quoted, the soldiers were, by these placarded appeals, incited to strike and to desert, if ever they were sent to the frontiers. Henri Rochefort in the *Intransigeant* (Paris), expressed himself as quite confident that President Loubet would at once remit the penalty of these offenders, and remarked:

URBAIN GOHIER,
The prominent French writer who has been thrown into prison for signing an anti-militarist placard.

"The sentences of condemnation which were published yesterday might be considered extremely severe, if they were not absolutely hollow and meaningless. Under the blows of the driver's whip, the slave Loubet will be compelled in the near future to sign the full and complete pardon of those concerned in the anti-militaristic manifestations. Having annulled the condemnation of Dreyfus, who wished to deliver France into the hands of Germany, it would be quite unjust for him to confirm that of Hervé and his associates, who admit that they intended to betray the same France into the hands of the same Germany. But in any case, the negro of the Elysée has no voice in the matter. A paper will be presented to him. 'Sign it!' the presentor will say, and on pain of seeing the Jaurés gang refuse to cast for him a vote for that presidency to which he aspires with an ardor exactly proportionate to the earnestness with which he abjures re-election, he will sign. The lot of the twenty-six condemned men need trouble no one. The Court of Cassation, composed almost entirely of anti-nationalist Dreyfusards, is only put where it is, in order to quash sentences, and acquit everyone whose case is set before it."

Among the witnesses brought in against the accused, says *La Liberté* (Paris), was Mr. Jaurés, the pacifist. This fact causes the *Journal des Debats* (Paris) to express its regret that Jaurés was not present during the whole of the trial, where he would have had an opportunity of learning the logical conclusions of his own doctrines. This paper says:

"Mr. Jaurés merely came to give testimony before the Court of Assizes. We regret that he did not stay to the end of the trial of the anti-militarists. He would then have seen what his own theories lead to. Does he not consider that the country is to every citizen a thing purely personal and subjective, and that the love, the devotion, the self-sacrifice which we owe to it are proportionate to the benefits which we gain from it? Now Mr. Hervé has said that the great majority of citizens gain no benefit from the country, and therefore owe it no return. . . . He preaches revolt and anarchy."

When Mr. Hervé was interviewed by the representative of a leading Parisian paper, he appeared "overflowing with joy," declared the reporter. The anti-militarist professor of history thus delivered himself:

"The only thing that annoys me is that my condemnation has pained certain of my personal friends. Apart from this, and looking at the matter in a socialistic aspect, I am perfectly delighted by the severity of the verdict. It will do a great deal of good for our party, and for what you call Hervéism. In any case, most of us are those who have 'been there before,' and are familiar with the Court of Assizes. I have appeared there four times before this present trial. But as I was acquitted on each occasion, it did little towards the socialistic propaganda. It is a different thing to-day, and the heavy sentences passed on us, especially on me, will serve our cause most admirably."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF FEMINISM IN GERMANY.

THE advance of the Woman's Rights movement is steady all along the line, says an anonymous writer in the *Rundschau* (Berlin). In the departments of scholastic learning, science, oratory, and scientific discovery, women are taking every year a more prominent place. In literary work there is arising in Germany a distinctly feminine school, with a distinctly feminine style. Even the suffrage is being claimed by the so-called "softer sex," and theorists and philosophers of some schools accord to women an independent share in political life, at least on paper, although women have not yet been granted practically the power of casting a ballot in the election of their statesmen and legislators. Germany claims a leading position, says this writer, on the educational privileges she grants to women. In his (or her) own words:

"In our German universities women have enjoyed every possible facility for study for twelve years or more. They have been admitted to all the lectures from which they would derive benefit in preparing for the career of head teachers, physicians, etc. Quite recently they have actually been matriculated like male students. The initiative in this movement was taken by the South German states, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, whose example was soon followed by Prussia. To the present hour England has found it impossible at Oxford and Cambridge to take the same course. But gradually concessions are, one by one, being made to women aspirants. That they are not admitted to academic degrees is evidently due to the mediæval character of the English college of to-day, which forbids women to acquire the public right of membership in a college corporation. In the United States, the Land of Promise for all such reforms, co-education of the sexes obtains as in the minor high schools of Germany, and women are conceded university privileges there in the German sense, such as students at Harvard and Yale enjoy in the separate women's colleges which occupy so important a place in the institutions of this vast country. Such colleges occupy a position which combines that of German girls' schools, normal schools for teachers, and high schools proper."

The writer proceeds to say that in professional and scientific work women manifest not only intellectual strength and activity, but a moral enthusiasm which is sometimes wanting in male workers. To quote further:

"The fact is pretty generally admitted that many intellectual leaders among men who have accomplished most in the domain of mental culture remain small and insignificant in personality. The woman promises to do better than this. In her active life she is likely to abolish the difference which is sometimes so sharply accentuated between knowledge and conduct, and to reconcile and unite the higher intellectual culture with moral culture. Thus the scientific woman will take it as her peculiar mission to direct the stream of knowledge by the force of her entire nature, to keep it pure from all petty and dishonoring elements, and not only by her words, but by her whole bearing to render it a source of fruitful life to the world about her. This is the best object of knowledge to which mankind can attain, and attained it must be, if the intellectual advancement of the race is not to degenerate into barren specialism through dull and plodding application to mere study."

The high position thus accorded to women, reminding us of Tacitus and his description of ancient German estimates of the

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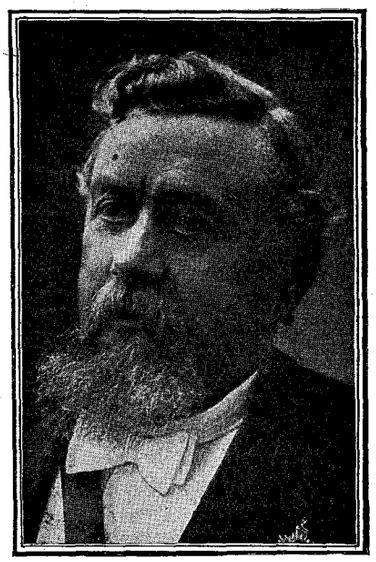
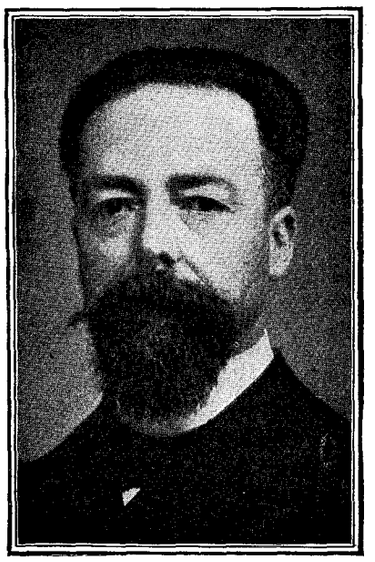


CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES,
Elected President of France on Wednesday of last week.



PAUL DOUMER,
President of the Chamber of Deputies and a leader of the Radicals, who polled 370 votes to Mr. Fallières's 449.

LEON BOURGEOIS.
His friends vainly hoped that a deadlock would turn the election to him as a "dark horse."

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

sex, will be incomplete, says the writer, probably a woman, unless women finally acquire equal political privileges with the men. Thus:

"We will be content with suggesting one other point which indicates the vitality and rapidity with which the woman movement is progressing. We refer to the question of woman suffrage. . . . Let us hear the opinion of the International Woman's Congress in Berlin (1904). The President of the Committee on Female Suffrage, a German lady, claimed for the sex a full right to take part in the legislative activities of her people. This she declared to be the most vital element in the Woman Movement. She spoke with great emphasis in advocacy of universal suffrage for man and woman alike."

The writer shows, however, that woman suffrage is not supported by the present statesmen of Germany, altho there are parties in favor of it in every civilised country of the world. However, this extension of the franchise to both sexes, we are told, is bound to be the final outcome of the Woman Movement in Germany. The writer makes the remarkable admission, in conclusion, that nowadays "domesticity and love of home is on the decrease, especially in those circles and sections of society where feminism, in any of its special forms of activity, is cultivated. . . . Statistics prove that in Berlin marriages are on the decrease." The writer rather lamely adds that "this phenomenon will furnish grounds for further investigation in future discussions of the Woman Question."

Perhaps the general German ideas on this subject are best summed up by I. Westen in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, which is considered to be the organ of the many Germans living in Russian territory. That paper says that woman is the complement of man, and must act only in concert with him. Thus:

"All reforms must be grounded on the axiom that there is more in woman than the wife, more in the mother than mere motherhood. Her sex nature is not the primal element in the woman. For her as for the man there are duties and obligations to discharge beyond this. A comprehensive and complete understanding of her worthiest and most noble sphere of activity must realize that she shares with man a common membership in humanity. Her strength, of whatever kind it may be, lies in subserving this concerted life. She is called to consider herself through earnest and intelligent co-operation as sometimes the strongest factor in developing and perfecting manhood. When she thus co-operates she fulfills the word which says that in this way the race is perfected."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CLEMENT-ARMAND FALLIERES, just elected to the highest office in the French Republic, has long been a prominent figure in French politics. He retires from the presidency of the Senate to enter the Elysée. According to the French press, he is a man of equal popularity in the Senate, in the Chamber of Deputies, and with the general public. He began his career as an advocate, we are told, and became deputy in his twenty-fifth year. He has been seven times Minister. He held the portfolio of the Interior in 1882, 1883, and 1887, that of Public Instruction in 1883-85 and 1889-90; and was Minister of Justice in 1890-92. When Loubet was elected President of the Republic in 1899, Fallières succeeded him as President of the Senate. He presided in the senatorial high court of justice when Déroulède and Guérin were tried for conspiracy.

Perhaps his most striking quality is his unfailing affability and kindliness. The journals enter pretty closely into the more intimate relations of the new President's life. Thus, we learn, he made a small fortune, which, joined to the dowry of his wife, assures him a modest independence. His stature, like that of his predecessor, is somewhat low, but he impresses the crowd by his facile eloquence. He outwardly conforms to the ideal President, described in the *Temps* (Paris), and thus he is almost the counterpart of Mr. Loubet in many points, being middle class in taste and habits, and blessed also with the genial gush and gaiety of the South, for he is Meridional, and originally owned a house and garden in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne.

We are also informed that the wife of the First Magistrate of France has proved a great factor in his success. She is a country-bred woman of good descent, dresses with elegance and entertains Mr. Fallières's colleagues with taste and refinement. Nevertheless she does not exercise any political influence in the counsels of her husband, and has never attempted the rôle of Egeria. The new President of the Republic is decidedly republican in his views, but he is well balanced, and always knows his own mind. It has been remarked that, by an odd coincidence, Mr. Fallières is of the same age as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but his unflagging energy, clearness of judgment, and inexhaustible cheerfulness lead his supporters to anticipate that he will fill the office with *brio*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ENFORCED SELF-INSURANCE BY WORKINGMEN.

THE recent public exposé of the wretched condition of the unemployed in England, and the sufferings even in this country of aged, infirm, or unemployed laboring men, have roused the attention of the world to the efforts of the German government to compel the German working classes to make provision for themselves against a rainy day. The employers are taxed for the maintenance of the fund, to which the Government also contributes. The workingmen are compelled by law to allow so much, pro rata, to be taken out of their wages every pay day and handed over to the government. The money thus amassed ensures to the employee, in case of sickness, accident, disablement, or old age, a permanent means of support. But the growth of the movement has been gradual. According to Mr. W. Morgenroth, librarian of the City Commercial College of Cologne, it was suggested by William I.'s message of 1881. Writing in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart), Mr. Morgenroth describes the success of the movement at some length and says:

"It is now twenty years since the introduction of State insurance for workingmen in Germany. From December 1, 1884, dates sickness insurance; from October 1, 1885, industrial accident insurance; from January 1, 1891, disablement and old age insurance. And yet it has already covered so much ground and produced such many-sided and comprehensive results, that it touches almost the whole of the life of our people in its social and economic bearing. Its useful and beneficent results are so apparent, and the disadvantages feared have proved so slight in comparison, that no one in Germany longer thinks of setting it aside, and everyone everywhere is anxious to extend and improve it."

The insurance, we are told, provides for the whole lower order of workingmen, and since its establishment (1895-1904) about $1,500,000,000 have been capitalized for this purpose. The employers and the government contribute some 63 per cent. of the sum raised. To quote:

"German insurance for workingmen embraces to-day the whole lower stratum of the laboring population. In round numbers 10,500,000 laborers are secured by it against sickness, 18,000,000 against accidents, 13,500,000 against premature disablement and the want of old age. Year by year, it now demands an ever-increasing expenditure of more than a half milliard of marks [about $125,000,000], and altogether since its establishment (*i.e.*, from 1885 to 1904) much more than six milliards of marks [about $1,500,000,000] have been raised for it—considerably more than the indemnity paid by France in 1871. For its administration a fund of one and a half milliards of marks has been collected. Of these expenditures, in 1901 the insured workingmen had to raise by their current contributions only 37.6 per cent. (against 46.4 per cent. in 1891), while the balance was covered by the contributions of the employers, the government auxiliary appropriation, and the interest on the entire capital. Yet, apart from the cost of administration and outlay for property, they directly benefited the whole working class by the most manifold aid. Last year alone, over 400,000,000 marks were paid out to workmen and workwomen needing help—to over 4,000,000 sick, about 800,000 injured by accidents, almost 600,000 disabled, and to more than 200,000 old-age pensioners."

Between Germany and other countries the following comparison is drawn:

"No other civilized people expends to-day such sums for working men and the economically weak as is spent in German social insurance. They are gradually beginning in other countries also hesitatingly to follow German pioneering in this field. In Austria, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia, there are being introduced some parts of the social insurance, especially of the accident insurance, and in part also of the sickness insurance, in imitation of the German model. But they are everywhere still far behind the German exemplar in significance. Still less elaborate is the care of workingmen in those States that, like Great Britain and France, wholly lack compulsory insurance for workingmen. By the economic self-help of voluntary organizations of workingmen (upon which all there depends), experience shows that merely a very small part of the wage-earners—generally merely the *élite* of the laboring class, already raised in itself—is to be won. Precisely to those workingmen who need help most, it offers nothing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL "REIGN OF TERROR."

AN interesting British view of our political and financial housecleaning is afforded by an anonymous writer in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. The history of the United States under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, he says, will be a perplexing subject for historians of the future. It is a decade of "tainted money," and the taint has found its way into every artery of the body politic. Municipal and State governments, even the Federal administration—the Land Office and Postoffice being under the shadow of "graft" scandals—have been in turn exposed. He deals at some length with the life insurance scandals, and speaks as if the worst were over and the air were clearing, altho the multi-millionaire still remains a menace to the State. He thinks that the mania for quick money-making is common to all nations, but the recent experience of this country is an object lesson to every land. It is, however, the Americans themselves and their powerful press which have been instrumental in purging the political and financial world of its corruptions, and bringing bosses, grafters, and dishonest trustees to justice.

The force of exalted public opinion, we are told, has been on the side of the "square deal" both in politics and finance, and this opinion has been led and guided by President Roosevelt. To quote:

"The most sane-minded and level-headed of Americans look beyond mere details and see behind them this vital issue—the influence of excessive wealth on the moral as well as on the material wellbeing of a community. In the pulpit and on the platform some remarkable warnings have been uttered against it. In their condemnation of it the clergy are being supported by cabinet ministers, senators, bankers, and commercial men of all classes. The President himself stands up on all occasions for the 'square deal,' which is his expressive synonym for honesty and fair play. Much of the present moral awakening among the people is undoubtedly due to his initiative."

The honor and honesty of the general population of the United States are not involved in the nefarious transactions by which the last decade of the country's annals has been stained. On the contrary, he continues:

"The mass of the American people are certainly as honest as those of any other country. They have quite as high a moral standard as our own, and are equally successful in living up to it. There is no simpler, purer, or more rational life under the sun than that of the middle-class American in his normal condition. Outside of the maelstrom of 'machine' politics or Wall Street speculation—the twin curses of the country—he can be high-principled and honourable both in business and in private life. The 70 per cent. of Americans who live outside of the great cities eat the bread of honest industry, and have no wish for any other."

If the ordinary American man were inclined to be lax in matters of commercial honesty, the American woman is at hand to brace his moral fibre. He observes:

"So long as the American woman holds her present position in her own household and in society, there need be little fear as to the ultimate future of American morals. She is one of the sheet-anchors of the country in every moral crisis, and her influence is again making itself felt to-day. There are many varieties of good women in the world; some passive and others active; some subjective and others aggressive. The good American woman is the most active and aggressive of her sex. She exercises the strictest discipline over her own family. She has the most decided convictions on social questions. In nine cases out of ten she is an anti-drinker, anti-smoker, and anti-gambler. However much she may wish her children to succeed in life, she would not have them be 'boodlers' at any price."

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HAND SAPOLIO removes dead cuticle and gives the skin a velvet quality. In the bath it is a marvelous exhilarator, making every nerve and muscle and vein respond.
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Is the Soap with "Life" in it.
HAND
SAPOLIO
FOR
TOILET & BATH.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Flashlights in the Jungle."—C. G. Schillings. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Oil Wells in the Woods."—John Christopher O'Day. (The Oquaga Press.)

"The Conquest of Canaan."—Booth Tarkington. (Harper & Bros., $1.50.)

"Her American Daughter."—Annie T. Colcock. (Neale Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775."—George W. Graham. (Neale Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"As a Man Thinketh."—James Allen. (Science Press, 60 cents.)

"William T. Sherman."—Edward Robins. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.25.)

"Barbara Winslow, Rebel."—Elizabeth Ellis. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The World's Crisis."—Rev. A. R. Heath. (Published by Author, Indianapolis, Ind.)

"A Decade of Civic Development."—Charles Zueblin. (University of Chicago Press, $1.35.)

"The Awakening."—C. W. Yulee. (Neale Publishing Co., $1.25.)

"The Weight of the Crown."—F. M. White. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"Uncle Zeek and Aunt Liza."—Henry C. Fox. (Mayhew Publishing Co.)

"Letters and Addresses of Thomas Jefferson."—William B. Parker. (Unit Book Publishing Co.)

"Proceedings of the New York Conference for Good City Government."—Clinton Rogers Woodruff. (National Municipal League.)

"Class Struggles in America."—A. M. Simons. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"Poems of the Christian Year."—Arthur Wentworth Eaton. (Thomas Whittaker.)

"Europe on $4 a Day."—Charles Newton Hood. (Rolling Stone Club, 50 cents.)

"War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ."—David L. Dodge. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Climbers: A Play in Four Acts."—Clyde Fitch. (Macmillan Co., 75 cents.)

"Arcadian Ballads."—Arthur Wentworth Eaton. (Thomas Whittaker.)

"A Maker of History."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Double Trouble."—Herbert Quick. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"The Wheel of Life."—Ellen Glasgow. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Lord Randolph Churchill."—Winston Spencer Churchill. (Macmillan Co., 2 vols., $9, net.)

PERSONALS.

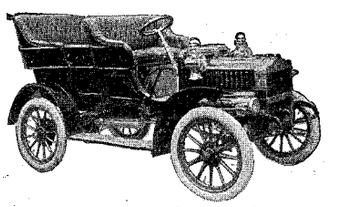
Mr. Rockefeller's Generosity.—John J. Corkhill, who began his business career as John D. Rockefeller's office boy and worked his way up until he was confidential man to W. E. Bemis, manager of the Standard Oil's clearing house, gives in a recent interview a character sketch of Mr. Rockefeller, showing in what great regard he is held by his employees. Mr. Corkhill gives us a picture, not of a hard-hearted, harsh money-grabber, but of a kindly, good-natured soul, liberal and just to those who work under him. To quote:

"John D. Rockefeller was the best friend the Standard Oil employees ever had. I ought to know, for I was nothing but a kid when I started as his office boy. He was never too busy to listen to you if you wanted any advice or anything else. While he was running things it was very different from what it is now.

"There was a salary committee while I was there. It consisted of John D. Rockefeller, a Mr. Hutchins, John D. Archbold, H. M. Flagler and H. H. Rogers. Every year the employees who thought they were entitled to more pay would go before this committee and present their claims. I got several raises before the committee. Mr. Rogers would always kick and say he had heard enough before we got fairly started.

The "Maxwell"

Perfectly Simple Simply Perfect



16-20 H. P. Touring Car, $1450

¶The first year's sales of "Maxwell" cars surpassed all records for an initial year's output

THE CAUSE

BEHIND this first big year of "Maxwell proof" lies the story of fourteen years of constant, painstaking study and experiment over the problem of automobile construction.

¶Mr. J. D. Maxwell, the designer, built the first practical American Automobile. As such it stands to-day in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Since then he has been building cars for other people and gaining knowledge for himself.

¶The result of his experience is the "Maxwell," the car which was proved first and sold afterwards.

¶The thousands who bought "Maxwells" last year are to-day its best advertisers. Wherever a "Maxwell" has been sold automobile contentment has followed.

¶Next year's output will more than triple last year's. Most of it has already been contracted for.

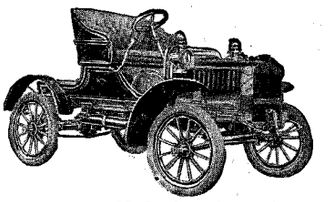
If you are a prospective buyer of a motor car, you owe it to yourself to get at the facts about the "Maxwell." You will find some of them in our four page advertisements in *Everybody's Magazine* for February; you will find more of them in our catalogue (which we will gladly send you); but you will find all of them in a visit to a "Maxwell" agency, a talk with a "Maxwell" agent and a ride in a "Maxwell" car.

Multiple Disc. Clutch. Three Point Suspension of Motor and Transmission (Unit) Metal Body, No Noise, No Vibration

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Member of American Motor Car Mfrs. Association

BRANCHES:

MAXWELL-BRISCOE, Incorporated	New York, N. Y.
MAXWELL-BRISCOE-CHASE COMPANY	Chicago, Ill.
FISHER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY	Indianapolis, Ind.
MORRISON TYLER MOTOR COMPANY	Boston, Mass.
MAXWELL-BRISCOE-McLEOD COMPANY	Detroit, Mich.
RICHARD IRWIN & COMPANY	*Foreign Representatives.*



10 H. P. Tourabout, $780

Right Living

The Fourth "R" in Education.

THE new education adds a fourth "R" to reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—Right Living. Its basis is Hygiene—all that makes for health—personal hygiene, healthful houses, healthful food, etc. Then comes the Economy of Living—true economy of time, effort and money, and most important—the Children, whose health, character, and life success are so largely determined by the home care and training.

Every woman and every man who has a home will be interested in the booklet of the American School of Home Economics which tells of this new education of the "profession of home-making," gives synopses of the courses offered by mail and of the Library of Home Economics.

This attractive, illustrated book will be mailed free to those who send a postcard or note addressed A. S. H. E., 3334 *a* Armour Ave., Chicago, Ill.

You can sell your property at cost of 1%

THE SHORTEST CUT QUICK SALES

WE CO-OPERATE WITH REAL ESTATE AGENTS

WRITE FOR PLAN TO DAY FREE

Payable after property is sold.

Full plan and particulars FREE

NATIONAL REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Inc.

No. 901 Commonwealth Trust Building :: PHILADELPHIA

KLIPS Write for Price-List H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

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"'Now, hush, hush, Henry!' Rockefeller would say, soothingly, as he held up his hand in rebuke. Then, using the petitioner's Christian name, which he had learned in the course of the personal acquaintance he made it a study to have with every man and boy in the big offices at 26 Broadway, he would say to the committee: '"Tom" (or "Jack," as the case might be) has been working hard and faithfully, and I think he's entitled to a little more pay.' Then, turning to the applicant, he would say:

"'We'll think about it, "Tom,"' and with a benign and fatherly smile would dismiss the applicant with the words, 'You'll hear from us.'

"Within a short time the pay envelope of that particular employee would show an increase.

"That was always the way while Mr. Rockefeller was in control, and about nine times out of ten the applicant got his raise if he could show any reason at all for it. Then Mr. Rockefeller's health got bad and he quit active business. His place on the committee was taken by Walter Jennings.

"As soon as Mr. Rockefeller got out and Mr. Jennings got in things were changed. Mr. Rogers was 'it,' and he wouldn't stand for raises. The first thing he did was to abolish the hearings at which applications for advances of salaries were urged. Then he and Mr. Jennings sent over for Mr. Tinsley, and the housecleaning started. Salaries were slashed. Old men who had been on Mr. Rockefeller's pension rolls were cut off and positions were done away with. It was anything to save money.

"I was in Mr. Bemis's office then, and saw how things were going. I had been expecting a raise, and when I realized that there was no chance I quit.

"It was a bad day for the Standard Oil employees when John D. Rockefeller got out of the active management. He is the kindest-hearted of men. Look how he made up with his young brother, Frank, after the latter had vexed him so greatly by his behavior. Frank now has a good place as a high official in one of the com-

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

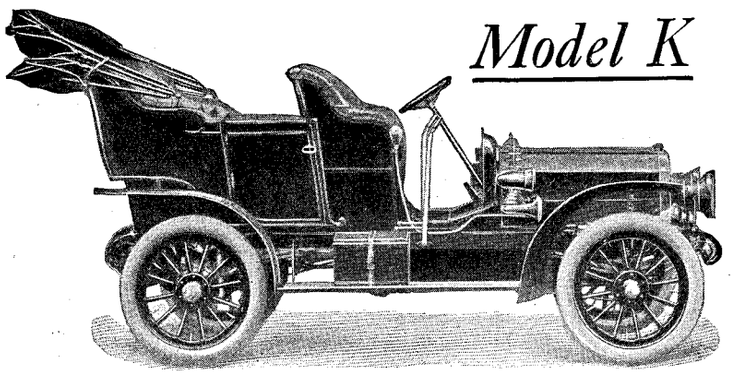
"I realized the danger I was in, and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum Food Coffee, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am fifteen pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



Model K

WINTON Economy on "Up-Keep"

HOMELY, but expressive,—that English motoring term "Up-keep."

"Maintenance" would mean the same thing with twice as many letters.

"Up-keep"—that's the cussing phase of every Motorist's experience.

That's where the so-called "Cheap Car" hits its Owner hardest.

—Like buying a badly-built house, at a bargain, which needs more repairs the very *first* year than the difference in price between it and a well-built house would have been.

—Or, like buying an unfinished house, at a price that costs half as much more to finish, after supposed completion, than it would have cost to finish it properly when in the original Builder's hands.

Beware of the unfinished Cheap Car!—which has to be rebuilt by the Owner from month to month in Repairs and "Up-keep."

* * *

The Winton Model K *costs* $2,500 when you first buy it.

But you're *through* buying it when you've paid that first $2,500 cost, for it—

Because, it is a fully-finished Car,—made of critically tested materials and workmanship, the best that money can buy.

It is, moreover, fully-equipped when you get delivery of it, fully-tested, and warranted to "make-good" on every claim put forward by its makers for it,

It has every labor-saving, attention-saving, fuel-saving, lubrication-saving, and mind-resting device that the highest priced Car in the world should have.

Every carload of metal received at the Winton shops has been thoroughly *tested*, on the powerful Riehle Testing Machine, for flaws, strength, and absolute dependability, before a *pound* of that metal has been accepted for use in the construction of Winton Model K Cars.

Every bearing has been made of diamond-hard steel, *ground* to a mirror-like smoothness, and *tested* for absolute roundness, by the Calipers, to the thousandth part of an inch.

Then this perfect-running mechanism has, for its long-life, and preservation, an infallible system of Lubrication that *shoots* the oil to each bearing, in the exact quantity needed for each revolution, at the exact time it is needed.

This lubrication system does not depend on any mere gravity, pressure, or other sight feed action, known to fail under the very conditions where lubrication is most needed,—viz., hill-climbing, cold-weather, or choking up of the oil-leads.

It *shoots* the oil to each bearing with such force that delivery would be made equally well, and equally sure, if the engine was turned upside down, the oil frozen, and the Motorist asleep.

Moreover, there is not an ounce of oil *wasted* in a season's running by the new Model K System.

The same is true of the new Compensating Carburetor, which gives the maximum amount of Power for every pint of Gasoline consumed.

And,—as to Repairs—

There should not be a dollar's outlay for Winton Model K Repairs the first year, with reasonably good management.

Our book, "The Motor Car Dissected"—explains why, in detail. Copy free on request.

* * *

The Winton Model K has:

—30 Horse Power, or better.

—4 Cylinder Vertical Motor, which is self-starting from the Seat without "Cranking."

—Anti-jar, Cone-contact, transmission.

—Winton-Twin-springs that automatically adjust themselves to light loads or heavy loads, and save half the wear on Tires.

—Big 34-inch Tires on Artillery Wheels.

—Most accessible of all mechanism.

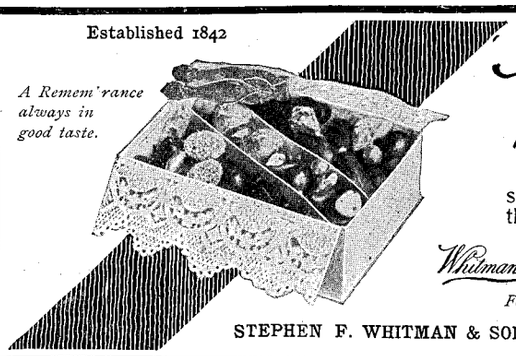
—Magnificent Carriage body, with superb upholstering and dashing style.

Price, $2,500—on comparison it will be found equal to the best $3,500 Car on the market this year.

The Winton Motor Carriage Co., Dept. Q, Cleveland, O.

Established 1842

A Remem'rance always in good taste.



Whitman's

CHOCOLATES and CONFECTIONS

suggest a delicate compliment to the one who receives them.

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate made instantly with boiling milk.

For sale where the best is sold

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, 1316 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

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panies subsidiary to the trust, in Kansas, I think.

"Frank, you know, was fond of sports. John D. Rockefeller could not stand for that. Despite rebukes, Frank persisted in his ways. His brother turned his countenance from him, and then Frank went and got John D.'s favorite pastor in Cleveland ousted from his pulpit. The pastor was not very popular with the congregation, but John D. stuck to him and determined to keep him in the church. Frank went around to the deacons and succeeded in having them vote out his brother's protégé.

"John D. was very angry for a long time, but eventually he forgave Frank and became reconciled to him."

From "Boy in Buttons" to Cabinet Minister.—With the appointment of John Burns, the noted labor leader, as President of the Board of Local Government in the new British Cabinet, come stories of his boyhood of struggle and starvation. One of these stories which we find in *Tit-Bits* is especially pathetic:

One bitterly cold winter night—it was actually one o'clock in the morning—he was helping his mother to carry home a heavy basket of washing from Park Lane; at the bottom of it was some broken food for himself and his brothers. The basket was very heavy for his puny arms, and he recalls how he sat down to rest on it for a few moments near the Houses of Parliament and said: "Mother, if ever I have health and strength, no mother shall have to work as you do, and no child shall do what I have to do."

In these impulsive words, wrung out of the boy by a sense of the bitterness and injustice of life, one can discern the humane motives and the "high resolve" which are the chief characteristics of John Burns's public life; but how little could mother or son have dreamt that one day he would walk over the very spot where their tired arms had dropped the basket as the Right Hon. John Burns, one of the rulers of the greatest Empire the world has ever known!

At the age of ten Burns was working in a candle factory, and a little later he improved his position by blossoming for a brief space into a "boy in buttons." To quote from *Tit-Bits* again:

We next find him toiling early and late as rivet-boy in the Vauxhall Ironworks as a preliminary to his apprenticeship, at fourteen, to a Millbank engineer. Five years later he was a free man, and signalized his emancipation by faring forth into the great world as far as the West Coast of Africa, where for twelve months he acted as foreman of engineers. "The best workman I ever had," says Sir George Goldie. Wonderful tales are told of the man's grit and pluck during this torrid and adventurous year in Africa—how he saved a comrade from drowning and nearly lost his life in the attempt; how for five hours he "dodged sharks" while searching for a lost propeller at the bottom of a river; and how he attacked and slew a formidable snake with a shovel as his weapon.

At twenty he was back again in London, and was airing his 'prentice oratory on Clapham Common, an experiment which had two curious results—one, a night spent in a police-cell, and the other, the introduction to his future wife, Miss Charlotte Gale, who drank in the young mechanic's eloquence from the fringe of the crowd—a stroke of fortune which was cheaply purchased by a night's police hospitality. At last John Burns had found his true métier, and it is eloquent of his earnestness of purpose that,

THE BEST LIGHT

The only light that **makes** and **burns** its own gas at the extremely low cost of 2c per week and gives perfect service with **NO GREASE, DIRT, SMOKE OR ODOR.** Every burner equal to 100 candles burning at one time. Think of it—brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. You cannot afford to be without it. Over 100 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE BEST LIGHT CO., 92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

INVESTMENTS

	TO NET
$10,000 (Original Issue, **$1,500,000**) **DEERE & COMPANY** Serial Gold Bonds..... Net Assets, $7,700,000. Outstanding Bonds, $1,125,000.	4 ¾ %
$10,000 (Original Issue, **$80,000**) **EMMERICH WAREHOUSE BUILDING** First Mortgage Serial Bonds Valuation of Security, $160,000.	5 %
$88,000 (Present Issue, **$420,000**) **CALIFORNIA-WESTERN RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.** First Mortgage Serial Bonds Valuation of Security, $1,507,809.38.	5 %
$17,000 (Total Issue, **$40,000**) **SEATTLE, RENTON & SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.** Serial Collateral Trust Notes Cost of Road, $500,000. Outstanding Bonds, $205,000. Earnings for 1904 Nearly Six Times Bond Interest.	5 %
$28,000 (Total Issue, **$117,000**) **ERIE STEAMSHIP COMPANY** First Mortgage Serial Gold Bonds..... Security, $217,000. Outstanding Bonds $99,000.	5 %
$200,000 (Total Issue, **$1,100,000**) **WELLMAN-SEAVER-MORGAN CO.** First Mortgage Serial Bonds... Net Assets, 3½ Times Bonded Debt.	5 ½ %
$35,000 (Total Issue, **$265,000**) **SOUTH CHICAGO LAND & DOCKS** First Mortgage Bonds..... Valuation of Security, $600,000.	6 %

Send for Circular No. 562

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

1139 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO

Balance a Dollar

Shooting an apple from a boy's head is a steady job. If an engine shakes under a heavy load, it is a matter of time only, until something lets go.

We are now speaking especially of high speed engines, although the same holds good with all.

A perfect engine would be one without noise or vibration *absolutely*. We have never built a perfect engine in all these eighteen years. But Ideal engines (all high speed) border so closely onto perfection that a silver dollar will stand upon the cylinder and one can scarcely hear a sound under test. They run in oil, using their lubricants over and over. Ideal engines are built for general power purposes. They are built in all sizes and many styles. The Ideal compound direct connected are extremely popular for electrical purposes on account of fuel saving, simplicity and regulation.

Ideal agents in all principal cities in the world. Prices and information by mail. Drop a line to

A. L. IDE & SONS, 407 Lincoln Avenue, Springfield, Illinois

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as soon as his brief honeymoon was finished, he spent his small savings on a six months' tour in Europe to study social conditions there and to broaden his outlook on life.

But many years of poverty and struggle were still in store for him. As recently as 1886 the Cabinet Minister of to-day was tramping the country for seven long and terrible weeks in search of work, only to meet with constant failure and rebuffs; and a few months later came that fatal Sunday in Trafalgar Square, which had for its sequel three months in Pentonville Prison.

Such, in brief outline, was the career of the Right Hon. John Burns up to the time when his doings became a matter of public knowledge; and when he began to take the first substantial steps towards the goal which he has now reached. To-day there is no man in London so universally known or more widely and highly respected than "Honest John," "the man with the big head and the big heart."

A Lesson in Agony.—Rose Watkins, considered by Edwin Booth one of the best Juliets who had ever played in his support, made her début with Charlotte Cushman's company. Amy Lee, Mrs. Watkins's daughter, according to *The Saturday Evening Post,* tells this story of her mother's first appearance:

"I think the play was 'Jane Shore.' My mother was obliged to rush upon the stage and, at the sight of Miss Cushman, start back with a cry of terror. On the first night she was so overcome with stage-fright that she couldn't utter a sound. The scene was a flat failure. But, contrary to her expectation, she was not dismissed.

"'You will do all right to-morrow night, Rose,' said the star.

"When, on the following evening, mother made her entrance, Miss Cushman caught her by the wrist and jabbed a hat pin clear through her arm. Naturally—very naturally—mother let out a blood-curdling shriek. The scene was a tremendous success.

"'Very good,' commented Miss Cushman, after the curtain calls. 'Now you are in a fair way to become a great actress.'"

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared, and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Avoid a Trip to the Police Court

The fine amounts to little—it's the hours of delay, the inconvenience and possible humiliation for you and for those in your company that try the patience and spoil the pleasure of the whole trip.

All this can positively be avoided by equipping your car with

The Warner Auto-Meter

(Registers Speed and Distance)

This little instrument always *tells the truth.* It registers with ABSOLUTE ACCURACY from ¼ mile to 60 miles per hour. It attaches to any Automobile made.

Without it you never know your *exact speed*—and the temptation to go a little faster and a little faster is almost irresistible—you know how it is. And you know, too, what happens to you and your party when you *think* you are going 8 miles an hour and the Policeman's stop watch says 15.

Don't guess yourself into trouble—KNOW and keep out of it. The Warner Auto-Meter is your salvation.

And it's your ONLY salvation.

Because the Warner Auto-meter is the only speed indicator which is sensitive enough to be absolutely and unfailingly accurate at *speeds under 10 miles an hour.*

Because it's the only one which works perfectly in all positions and at all angles, on rough roads or smooth, up hill or down.

Because it's the only one which changes with the *speed alone* and in which the indicator does not dance back and forth from the jar of the car.

The Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is actuated by the same fixed, unchangeable Magnetism which makes the Mariner's Compass reliable FOREVER under all conditions.

No one else can use Magnetism to determine the speed of an Automobile, though it's the only *positive* and *sure* way. Because there is just one way in which Magnetism can successfully be used for this purpose, and *we have Patented that way.*

There is nothing about the Warner Auto-Meter which can give out, or wear out, or get out of adjustment. It is the only speed indicator made without cams, plates or levers, and in which there is *no friction.* Friction wears away the cams and levers in other speed indicators, which are necessarily so small that *1-1000 of an inch* wear will throw out the reading from *one to five miles an hour.*

One Warner Auto-Meter will last a lifetime.

It is as sensitive as a Compass and as *Solid as a Rock.* Otherwise it couldn't stand our severe service-test, which is equivalent to a trip of

160,000 Miles at 50 Miles per Hour on Granite Pavements Riding Solid Tires.

The practical Warner Testing Machine is shown in Fig. 1. The wheel connection of the Auto-Meter is attached to a shaft

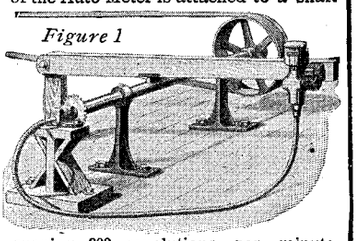

Figure 1

running 200 revolutions per minute. Across this shaft lies a plank which is hinged at one end and has the Auto-Meter attached to the other. Brazed to the shaft is a knob of steel, which at every revolution "bumps" the plank, giving to the Auto-Meter *200 shocks per minute* while it is showing a speed of *50 miles per hour.*

Each one of these shocks is more severe than would be suffered in an entire season's riding. After running 10 hours a day for THREE MONTHS, actual tests show the Auto-Meter to be recording the speed with the same accuracy as at first within 1-1000 of 1%, or less than *6 inches per mile.*

No Other Speed Indicator on Earth Could Stand this Test.

This is why we sell each Auto-Meter on a

TEN YEARS GUARANTEE

and why we gladly renew any Auto-Meter (which has not been injured by accident) if the Magnet (the HEART of the instrument) is less accurate than 1-10 of 1% after 10 years use.

We will gladly tell you more about this wonderful instrument if you will write us.

If you write TODAY we will send you something every motorist will prize—our

Free Book—"Auto Pointers."

THE WARNER INSTRUMENT CO., 103 Roosevelt Street, BELOIT, WIS.

(The Auto-Meter is on sale by all first-class dealers and at most Garages.)

ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.

Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

BURPEE'S Farm Annual for 1906

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FARTHEST SOUTH.

Capt. Robert F. Scott, who commanded the expedition that penetrated beyond 82° S. at the end of December, 1902, nearer the pole than human foot had trod before, writes an intensely interesting story of the adventures of his party in "The Voyage of the 'Discovery,'" a story that fills two fat volumes.

Early on the morning of the 24th of December, 1901, the good ship Discovery, with her small party of explorers and adventurers, steamed out of Port Chalmers in New Zealand, and with her prow set toward the South, and for the lines that Drake and Tasman and Cook and Ross had ploughed with their curious keels, made her insistent way down the tortuous channel that leads to the sea.

By noon, she was clear of the harbor bar, with a good offing; and with loosened sails, away they went, briskly bowling under steam and canvas. The last glimpse of civilization, the last sight of fields and trees and flowers, had come and gone, on Christmas Eve, 1901; "and as the night fell, the blue outline of New Zealand was lost to us in the Northern twilight."

Christmas Day, 1901, found the Discovery on the open expanse of the Southern Ocean; but with the remembrance of their recent parting, there was small room in the explorers' hearts for the festivities of the season. A fog, thick and ominous, clung to them, and even the pleasant companions of their sea-faring, the birds, disappeared, leaving them with a curious sense of forsakenness as they pierced into the unbroken grey, wondering how soon some monster iceberg would loom up on the boat; and indeed, on the 2nd when the weather cleared, they sighted their first berg, and that evening they counted seventeen. Next day, they crossed the Circle and entered the Antarctic regions; before them lay the scene of their appointed labors; here was the belt of pack-ice, and here the "ice blink"—that white reflection thrown on the clouds by the snowy surface of the pack.

The pack is no desert; life abounds in many forms. As they receded from the open sea, the albatrosses and various oceanic petrels vanished, but the southern fulmar and the Antarctic petrel took their places—the giant petrel too, that unwholesome scavenger, ready to gorge himself on such carrion as might catch his eye. Now and then a skua gull flapped past, pausing perhaps to compel some gentler bird to disgorge his hard-earned meal; and everywhere in the pack-ice, the charming little snow-petrel, with dainty spotless plumage.

The squawk of the penguin was heard on all sides—merry little companions leaping into the sea, and skurrying from floe to floe, as if to discover what it all meant.

Seals were plentiful, spending long hours asleep, stretched on the floes; and here and there the sea-leopard, ranging wide and preying on the penguins. "It is curious to observe," Captain Scott remarks, "that both seals and penguins seem to feel safe when out of the water; they have known no enemy there, and look for none. The seal raises his head only on your near approach; and it is difficult to drive the penguin into the flood."

Later, when the people of the Discovery would have pushed their way into the open sea once more, they encountered a curious adventure that set them wondering and guessing.

They had found strange wounds on the bodies of some seals, and it had been suggested that a land mammal might exist in those regions, a creature not hitherto encountered by man. Few of the company were inclined to entertain this theory; but, one night, they came upon a floe covered with soft snow, which showed the impress of footprints, wide apart, and seemingly made by a large land-animal. Great

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was the excitement; observers with cameras breathlessly examined the strange trail. "Web-foot," some one cried. Only the print of a giant petrel, made when the bird, half-flying, half-walking, had been lazily rising on the wing. No polar bear, no strange, new quadruped!

Then the time came to bid good-bye to the Sun. On April 20th, it was very near its departure. "For a few minutes it bathed the top of Observation Hill in a soft pink light, then vanished beneath a blood-red horizon; and this was the last they saw of it till it returned four months later. The season was now upon them; for good or ill, they were a fixture, destined to spend the winter nearly 500 miles beyond the point at which any other human beings had ever wintered. Before them lay a weary stretch of darkness; but they came to it in eager health and high hopes, taking comfort and patience in pastimes, such as wood-carving, netting, mat-making and reading; whist, drafts, and chess, were popular. "Laughter and good cheer attend upon warmth and comfort, in the crew space as well as aft in the wardroom, and a brighter and more contented company it would be difficult to imagine."

There was reading on the mess deck: Arctic books of travel, simple and popular histories, such tales as "Fights for the Flag," "Deeds that Won," and stories of the sea. Novels were not in request—excepting always Dickens and Marryatt. Occasionally a man was found "improving his mind." One was deep in "Origin of Species," and another studied navigation.

And finally, to "diversify the monotony," and impart color and melody to the long, grim night, they had "The Royal Terror Theatre," with much screaming farce, and the "Dish-cover Minstrels," who delivered "Marching Through Georgia" and "Suwanee River" to raptures of applause; and they published the "South Polar Times," a meteorological and eccentric monthly.

Dr. Wilson, the Zoologist of the Expedition, tells us of the land-animals within the Antarctic Circle, that "there are none,"—no South Polar bears, no Antarctic foxes, no large beasts of any kind, except whales, which live wholly in the water, and seals, that spend more than half their time there.

There is the killer whale, which scours the seas and the pack-ice, to the terror of seals and penguins—a powerful piebald whale, some fifteen feet long. It hunts in packs of a score, sometimes many scores and the scars they leave on the seals testify of their vicious habits; even the sea-leopard, the most formidable seal of the pack-ice, has been found with cruel lacerations inflicted by the Killer.

The Weddell seal, the handsomest of them all, is quite devoid of fear. As often on its back as on its belly, it will wake to glance at the strange intruder, and then go to sleep again. Sometimes it rolls over, the better to observe the disturber of its comfort, blinking and blowing, perplexed by the unusual outlook.

The Weddell is a rival of the Ross in its vocal faculty. "It was a continued source of amusement to us to stir up an old bull Weddell, and make him sing." He would emit a string of grunts and gurgles, followed by plaintive, piping notes, which ended exactly on the call-note of a bullfinch; and then a long, shrill whistle.

As for the penguins, they were very funny. When annoyed in any way, the cock bird ranged up in front of his wife, his feathers erect in

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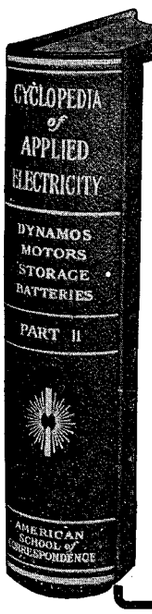

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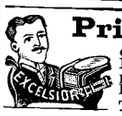

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a ruffle round his head, and his language unfit for publication. But his ecstatic attitude in making love was beyond all praise; though not a sound escaped him, he seemed to hear seductive melodies, as he slowly waved his flippers to and fro; and gazed upward in a rapture. "Smart, comical, confiding little beasts! the most delectable company in such a desolate region—they are like anything in the world but birds."

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Does This Fool the Baby? — The wife of one of our gentlemen friends makes him wear tucks in his night gown, trimmed with pink ribbon, so that the baby won't know the difference when he walks the floor with it at night.—*Cavalier* (N. D.) *Republican.*

She Had Hope.— When Bilkins was away from home on a long business trip he got a letter from his wife that still puzzles him. It ended thus:

"Baby is well, and lots brighter than she used to be. Hoping you are the same, I remain, Your Loving Wife."—*Cleveland Leader.*

What?—STEWDEUS: "I hear that you had a tough voyage coming over."

MISS HIGHFLI: "Oh, frightfully so! It was such a relief to set foot once more on vice versa."—*Judge.*

Scared Him.—"Yes," said Miss Passay, "young Mr. Binks is a remarkably clever financier. It's delightful to see an old head on young shoulders, isn't it, Mr. Jinks?"

"Ah—er—yes," said Mr. Jinks. But he apprehensively moved his chair a little further away.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Borely's Job.—GRIGGS: "Borely has got a job at last. He's working now in Hicks's livery stable."

BRIGGS: "What doing?"

GRIGGS: "Hicks has some horses that won't take the bit, so Borely has to talk to them till they yawn."—*Boston Transcript.*

Veracious.— At a certain Scottish dinner it was found that every one had contributed to the evening's entertainment but a certain Doctor MacDonald.

"Come, come, Doctor MacDonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested that he could not sing. "My voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty.

"Very well," asserted the doctor, "if you can stand it I will sing."

Long before he had finished his audience was uneasy. There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a braw Scot at the end of the table.

"Mon," he exclaimed, "your singin's no' up to much, but your veracity's just awful. You're richt about that brick!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Other Kingdom.—The teacher had been instructing the class about the three kingdoms of the universe, and to make it plain she said, "Everything in our schoolroom belongs to one of the three kingdoms—our desks to the vegetable kingdom, our slates and pens to the mineral kingdom, and little Alice," she added, looking down at the child nearest her, "belongs to the animal kingdom." Alice looked up quite resentfully, and her eyes filled with tears, as she answered, "Teacher, I fink you are mistaken, for my mamma says that all little children belong to the *kingdom of Heaven.*"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Needed It.—PHILANTHROPIST: "My poor man, you are in trouble, I see. Why do you wring your hands?"

HOBO: "I just washed 'em."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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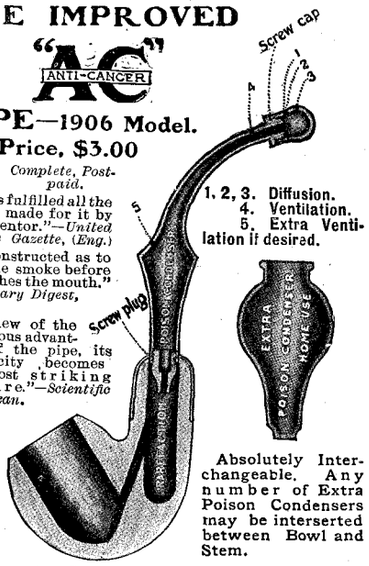

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Postponed.—A bashful young couple, who were evidently very much in love, entered a crowded street car in Boston the other day. "Do you suppose we can squeeze in here?" he asked, looking doubtfully at her blushing face.

"Don't you think, dear, we had better wait until we get home?" was the low embarrassed reply.—*Life.*

The Verdict.—CITIZEN: "What possible excuse did you fellows have for acquitting that murderer?"

JURYMAN: "Insanity."

CITIZENS: "Gee! The whole twelve of you?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Tangible Evidence.—"Oh, my boy, you don't believe in heaven? Dear me! Do you believe in hell?"

"Sure. I git it most all de time."—*Life.*

Cause for Thanks.—A man lost a leg in a railway accident, and when they picked him up the first word he said was: "Thank the Lord, it was the leg with the rheumatism in it?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Evolution of Mrs. Parvenu.—"Is your daughter going to make her début this season, Mrs. Parvenu?"

"No, indeed. Madame Pakin attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing no more."—*Baltimore American.*

Heard Over the Wires.—Mr. Brown had just had a telephone connection between his office and house and was very much pleased with it.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you."

Brown (speaking through the telephone)—"My friend Smith will dine with us this evening."

"Now listen and hear how plain her reply comes back."

Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness:

"Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel!"—*New York World.*

Advice from Her Lawyer.—Timothy Coffin, who was prominent at the Bristol County Bar half a century ago, once secured the acquittal of an old Irish woman accused of stealing a piece of pork. As she was leaving the court-room she put her hand to her mouth, and, in an audible whisper, said:

"Mr. Carfin, wha'll I do with the por-ruk?"

Quickly came the retort: "Eat it, you fool, the judge says you didn't steal it!"—*Boston Herald.*

A Change Coming.—HIS WIFE: "John, dear, the doctor says I need a change of climate."

HER HUSBAND: "All right. The weather man says it will be colder to-morrow."—*Chicago News.*

His Explanation.—A French tailor, who advertised "English spoken," was sometimes at a loss for the right word. On one occasion, wishing to tell a customer that her girdle was too high, he hesitated a moment, then, with a look of inspiration, he said: "Madame, your curvature is too upstairs!"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

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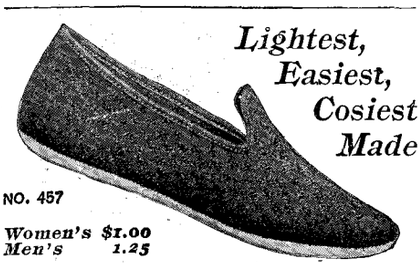

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

January 11.—The Russian Government is assuming a firmer attitude toward the Liberals.

January 12.—Details of the rebellion in Siberia are made public at St. Petersburg. The reports say that anarchy prevailed in many cities, and that troops joined the insurgent forces, but conditions are improved since the arrival of loyal forces.

January 14.—Mr. Durnovo is promoted to the post of Minister of the Interior, and a number of decorations are given to officers who took part in suppressing the revolt.

January 16.—The members of the workmen's council in St. Petersburg are arrested.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 12.—Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are broken off.

General Morales, wounded, takes refuge in the American legation at Santo Domingo, and there resigns the Presidency.

William J. Bryan is created a datto by the Moros at Luluan, Mindanao.

January 14.—Ex-President Morales arrives at San Juan, Porto Rico, on board the United States gunboat *Dubuque*.

Mr. Balfour, former Prime Minister of England, is defeated by the Liberal candidate in the East Manchester division, which he has represented in Parliament since 1885. The elections result in a Liberal sweep.

Ex-President Morales declares that the salvation of San Domingo depends on the ratification of the treaty now before the United States Senate.

January 15.—The Cuban Congress passes a law prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers to take the place of strikers in any Cuban port.

The Moroccan conference begins its sessions at Algeciras, Spain.

January 17.—Clement Armand Fallières, President of the French Senate, is chosen President of France by the National Assembly at Versailles.

Peace is restored in San Domingo by the signing of a peace treaty by the Government and insurgent generals aboard the United States cruiser *Yankee*.

Baron von Richthofen, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dies in Berlin.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 11.—Senate: Secretary Taft appears before the committee on interoceanic canals, and gives information to guide the investigation.

House: The Philippine Tariff bill is discussed, speeches being made by Grosvenor (O.) and McKinley (Cal.) in favor of the measure, and by Williams (Miss.) and Adams (Wis.) against it.

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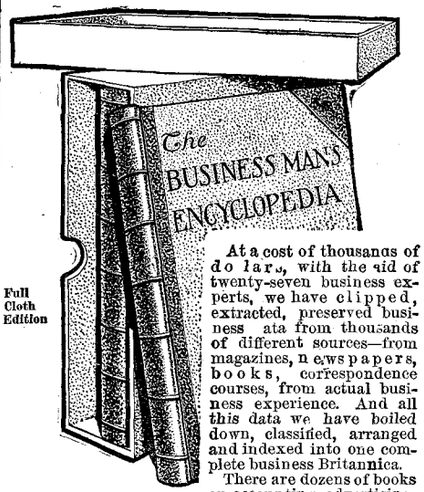

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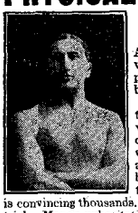

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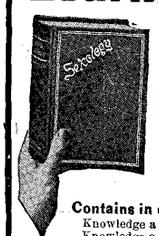

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January 12.—House: Representatives McCall (Mass.) and Longworth (O.) speak on the Philippine tariff. The House leaders decide to report Mr. Hepburn's railroad rate bill.

January 15.—Senate: The Moroccan question is discussed in a lengthy debate over a resolution against interference in foreign controversies introduced by Senator Bacon. Senator Hale (Me.) criticises the President for sending delegates to the Moroccan conference.

House: General debate on the Philippine Tariff bill is closed.

President Roosevelt is reported to have charged that a mining lobby is at work against the statehood bill and is using money to influence votes. "Insurgent" Republicans in the House are planning to investigate the charges.

January 16.—Senate: Chief Engineer Stevens, before the Senate canal committee, declares that the isthmian waterway should be built by contract. Railroad rate legislation and the merchant marine shipping bill are discussed.

House: The Philippine Tariff bill is passed by a vote of 258 to 71.

January 17.—Senate: Senator Tillman (S. C.) makes an attack on President Roosevelt, taking the Mrs. Morris incident as a text, and offers a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the affair.

House: One hundred and sixty-six pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 11.—Poultney Bigelow, in a reply to Secretary Taft's criticism of his article on conditions in the Canal Zone, challenges the Secretary to prove the truth of his denial.

January 12.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick begins her ten-year term in the State prison at Columbus, Ohio.

H. H. Rogers, in the New York Supreme Court, gives his reasons for refusing to answer questions in the Missouri oil investigation, declaring the proceedings to be illegal.

The Chinese Imperial Commission, sent to study American institutions, arrives at San Francisco.

January 13.—Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., is arrested at Annapolis on a charge of hazing.

January 14.—In a report by the General Staff of the army it is declared that there are not enough ships in the American marine to transport the army if war should occur.

January 15.—Midshipman Trenmor Coffin, Jr., is dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing.

Harvard University overseers abolish football, pending a reform in the game.

General Chaffee resigns as Chief of Staff of the army. General Bates will succeed him.

January 16.—Midshipman Meriwether sends in his resignation to the Naval Academy authorities.

Marshall Field dies in New York.

State Senator Brackett's resolution calling for the resignation of Senator Depew is overwhelmingly defeated in the Senate at Albany.

Justice Joseph M. Deuel, of New York, admits at the trial for criminal libel of the editor of *Collier's* that he received salaries from *Town Topics* while on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions.

January 17.—The United Mine Workers' convention opens in Indianapolis.

Midshipmen Marzoni and Foster are dismissed from the navy for hazing at Annapolis.

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin is celebrated in Boston and Philadelphia.

David B. Hill requests that his connection with the Equitable Life be investigated by a committee of the New York State Bar Association.

Miss Maude A. Titus, 16 years old, of Newark, who saved Miss Laura Reifsnyder from drowning in Casco Bay, Me., last October, is awarded $2.500 by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

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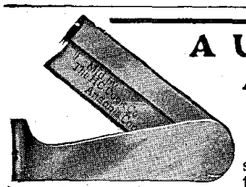

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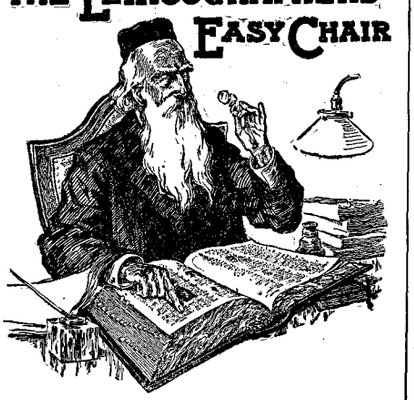

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"E. G.," Cleveland, O.—"(1) Is 'come *and* see me' considered correct usage? Is it an idiom? (2) 'Last summer *was* the first time I crossed the ocean.' Should it be '*is* the first time,' etc.? (3) Is 'it is *me*' an accepted idiom?"

(1) The sentence is idiomatic English. "And" is here used as a common and colloquial equivalent of "to" used with the infinitive, the "and" carrying the idea of purpose or result. The Standard Dictionary (p. 2366, col. 2) says: "'And' is rightly used to superadd the action of one verb to that of another; wrongly used when, in connection with a following verb, made a substitute for the simple infinitive. 'He saith unto them, Come *and* see. They came *and* saw where he dwelt' (*John* i, 39), is vigorous, idiomatic English. 'Go *and* get it' implies two acts with successful result; 'Go *to* get it,' one act with a purpose, of uncertain result, to do another." (2) "Was" is correctly used. The sentence might be improved by reconstructing it to read, "I crossed the ocean for the first time last summer." (3) This is a popular error, and is ungrammatical. The objective form is still employed colloquially, and was common, even in literary usage, before the nineteenth century. Modern grammarians endorse the construction "It is *I*"; altho Dean Alford, appealing to Dr. Latham as authority, stoutly defends "It's *me*."

"T. P. R.," Malden, Mass.—"In the sentence 'Science seeks the fundamental laws; it classifies and groups, and even if the number of classes or groups (*is* or *be*) large, still they have a limit and can be mastered,' which of the italicized words in parentheses is proper and why?"

On this point grammarians are divided. Some hold that where doubt only and not futurity is implied, the indicative form should be used. According to this rule, "is" here would be the proper word. Others, however, dispute this claim.

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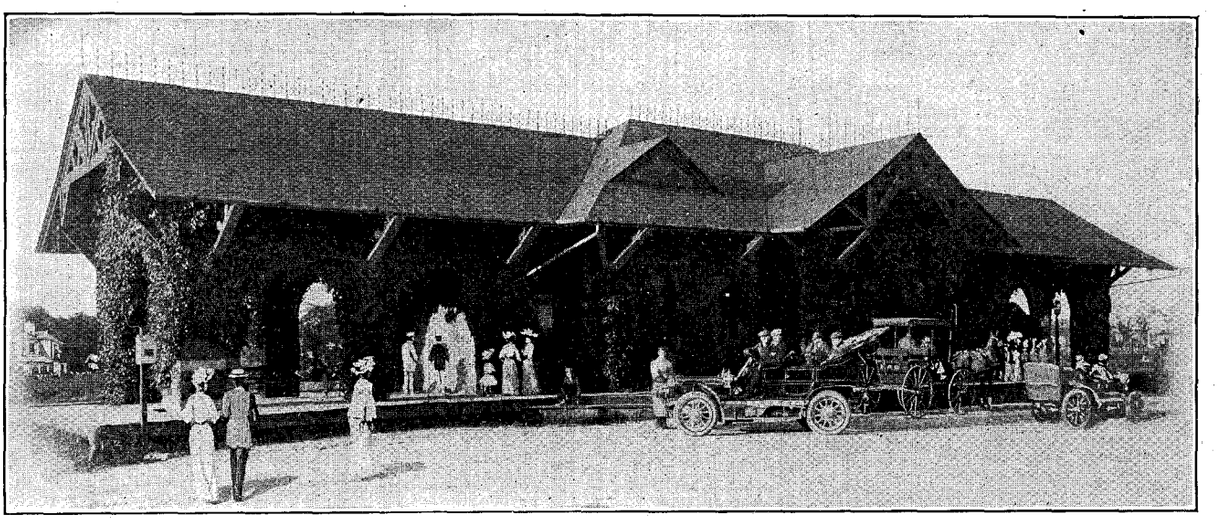

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